FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. LVIII.—NO. 126. WILMINGTON, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,961

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER,
OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

THE MORNING STAR CALENDAR

For Almanac—August 18.

Sun Rises	5.30 A M
Sun Sets	6.46 P M
Day's Length	13 h 26 m
High Water at Southport	9.56 A M
High Water at Wilmington	4.39 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 18.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 79°, 8 p. m., 79°, maximum, 93°; minimum, 75°; mean, 88°.

Rainfall for the day, trace; rainfall for the month up to date, 1.38.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Light local showers are generally reported from all sections of the cotton belt. Otherwise continued fair and warm weather is noted for the year ended at 8 a. m. yesterday. Maximum temperatures reported were, at Wilmington, 90 degrees; Charlotte, 94; Goldsboro, 93; Greensboro, 97; Lumberton, 92; Weldon, 92.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Generally fair; northeasterly winds; cooler in western portion.

The indications are that the weather will continue fair generally throughout New England and the Middle Atlantic States and the Lake region. It will be cooler on the Atlantic coast.

OUTLINES.

Several distinguished Democrats met in Washington and discussed the best methods of conducting the campaign; Senator Bacon, of Georgia, says the whole country from the Pacific coast to the Mississippi river is enthusiastic for the Democratic ticket; Mr. Bland predicts that Missouri will give the ticket a majority of 50 000 to 60,000; after speaking in St. Louis between the 7th and 10th of September, Mr. Bryan will visit Atlanta, portions of North Carolina, Richmond, Va., and Baltimore. ——At the close of business yesterday the gold reserve stood at $105,118,703. —— On their trip up the Hudson river Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were received with hearty cheers at every point. —— Citizens of Jacksonville, Fla., held a mass meeting to express their indignation at the killing of a citizen of that place by Spanish soldiers; a Spanish flag is torn to tatters and dragged in the dirt. ——The argument in the railroad rate case before Judge Simonton at Greenville, S. C., is still going on. —— An expedition consisting of seventy-five men and a large quantity of munitions of war was safely landed in Cuba last Thursday. ——A Nationalist demonstration at Belfast, Ireland, in favor of granting amnesty to Irish political prisoners, was the cause of a riot. —Spanish troops were defeated in encounters with Cuban insurgents. —— New York markets: Money on call was quiet at 2½@6 per cent; last loan at 2½ and closing offered at 3½; cotton quiet; middling guif 8 7-16c middling uplands 8 3-16c; Southern flour quiet and steady; common to fair extra $2 00@2 60; good to choice $2 60@2 90; wheat—spot dull and firmer; corn—spot dull but steady; No. 2 28½c. at elevator and 29½c afloat; spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 24@25c; rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1.57½@1.60.

As the Republican State ticket now stands it is another illustration of the tail wagging the dog.

It is hoped that North Carolina Republicans who do not like the head of the ticket may hang on to the tail.

If times keep getting harder we can move down to Dahlonega, Ga., where corn sells for 25 cents a bushel and pork for three or four cents a pound.

In the action of the Republican bosses at Raleigh Saturday it wasn't a case of "stooping to conquer;" they just got down on their bellies and crawled.

Judging from the willingness of the Republican bosses to hitch on to Dockery they evidently regard the tail as the most attractive part of the what-is-it?

Hon. Chauncey F. Black and Mr. James Kerr of Pennsylvania predict that the Democrats will carry eight Congressional districts in that State in November.

The Birmingham, Alabama, iron manufacturers are extending their business in the North. A vessel is now being loaded at Savannah with iron piping for Boston.

Mr. Hearst, owner of the New York *Journal*, has bought the Chicago *Journal*, one of the oldest of Chicago's papers, will rejuvenate it and make it a ringing free silver paper.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

Mr. John Hays Hammond seems to have a pretty soft snap down there in Africa. It is said he has just closed an engagement for four years more on his former terms, which were $50,000 a year, with a share of the profits. Last year his share of profits amounted to $1,500,000. Under these circumstances we are not surprised at his not wanting to stay in jail for five years.

The New York *Sun* says there is no such thing as a "debtor class" or a "creditor class" in this country Well, this isn't much of a "class" country when you come down to it literally, but the debtors and the creditors are here in considerable number and they seem to flock pretty much together when questions arise in which they are interested.

Mr. Hanna is perplexed. He has great trust (Mr. Hanna is a believer in trusts) in the millions of cash which he will have, but the proportions of the silver movement are rather depressing on him. He is going to try to divert attention from that question by playing the old tariff fake; but that will not count in this scrimmage.

Considering the fact that Mr. Singerly the editor has been doing his best to defeat Mr. Singerly the elector, Mr. Singerly has done the very proper thing in withdrawing as elector, and giving some other Pennsylvania Democrat a chance to take his place.

The British steamer Alberta, broke the record for grain cargoes when she sailed from New Orleans one day last week with a cargo of 262,874 bushels of corn. This gets away with other United States ports, but they will have to acknowledge the corn.

Mr. Russell must not be censured for taking Dockery on behind him. He couldn't help it. Mr. Dockery should not be too severely censured for getting behind because the prospective remuneration was too seductive to be resisted.

The last report from Mr. McKinley was that he may "take the stump." As it is rapidly becoming a question of taking to the stump or taking to the woods, he seems to incline to the stump.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G R FRENCH & SON—At cost.
STR. WILMINGTON—Schedule.
MASONIC—Meeting Wil. Lodge.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— The receipts of cotton here yesterday were 55 bales; same day last year 9 bales.

— One-half of Bryan's great speech will be found on the third page of the STAR to-day. The other half will appear to-morrow.

— People in the vicinity of the Seacoast railroad station complain of the disorderly behavior of the bootblacks who congregate there.

— Willie Anderson, colored, was arrested last night by Deputy Sheriff J. O. Millis, charged with carrying a concealed deadly weapon. Anderson gave bond and was released until trial this morning.

— Thorburn's Mount Airy excursion leaves this morning at 9.45 o'clock, via the C. F. & Y. V. R. R., for a three days' trip in the mountains. On the return, the train will arrive in the city at 5.50 p. m. Friday.

— During the present low stage of water in the Cape Fear river the steamer *Frank Sessoms* is running between Fayetteville and White Hall; the steamer *D. Murchison* taking up the run between the latter place and Wilmington.

— Candidate Russell begins his speech-making at Hendersonville next Saturday. He will tell the people he is for free silver, but that he supports a gold candidate for President. Elector Spears says: "I am for Russell, McKinley and Gold."

— The funeral of little Robert Cronly, son of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. N. Harriss, took place Sunday afternoon. The services, at St. James' church, were conducted by Rev. Robert Strange, D. D. The pall bearers were Messrs. T. M. Green, Robt. Harriss, Jas. D. Corbett and Jas. Daggett.

— Chairman Faulkner, of the Democratic Congressional Committee, says of Bryan's speech, the first instalment of which appears in the STAR to-day: "The speech of acceptance is an able and scholarly treatment of the subject, and it will prove one of the most valuable campaign documents."

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Chief of Police Melton is on the sick list.

— Mr. J. A. D. Black, of Maxton, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. J. Austin Best, of Augusta, Ga., is a visitor in the city.

— Mr. Victor T. Boatwright, of Portsmouth, Va., is in the city.

— Mr. H. M. Foard left yesterday for the North Carolina mountains.

— Capt. Frank Welsh, of Lucknow, S. C., was in the city yesterday.

— Miss Carrie Andrews left yesterday for Vineland, to visit relatives.

— Mr. J. Sterling Jones, of Greensboro, was in the city yesterday.

— Mr. A. D. Myers, of Portsmouth, Va., spent Sunday in the city.

— Miss Mary McIntire is the guest of Miss Bessie Partrick, Clinton, S. C.

— Mr. H. E. Wells has returned from a trip to the western part of the State.

— Miss Fannie Corbett and sister are visiting Miss Marion Nettles at Darlington, S. C.

— Mr. J. N. Brand has gone to visit his old home, Sumter, S. C., for a few day's sport.

— Mr. Joe Norwood, of South Carolina, is in the city, visiting his brother, Mr. J. W. Norwood.

— Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Black and two children, Monroe, N. C., were registered at The Orton yesterday.

— Mrs. Van Laer, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Cherry, in Portsmouth, has returned home.

— Mr. K. C. Barrett, of Florence, route agent of the Southern Express Company, was in the city yesterday.

— Miss Sallie Atkinson, of Fayetteville, is visiting her sister, Mrs. C. N. Brewer, No. 902 North Fifth street.

— Mr. Bernice J. McGarity, formerly of this city, and now manager of Kelly's Hotel, in Baltimore, is here on a visit.

— Miss Daisy King has returned from a visit to friends at Laurinburg, accompanied by Miss Annie Muse of that place.

— Mr. E. S. Burgess, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company at Portsmouth, Va., is visiting friends in the city.

— Mr. Claude H. Dollar of the STAR composing rooms, who has been visiting relatives at Dunn, has returned to the city.

— Messrs. B. Whiting, Hamlet; F. S. Gillespie, Kallock, S. C.; E. M. Andrews, Charlotte; Jas. P. McRae, W. DeB. McEachin, Laurinburg; J. B. Shobert, Southern Pines; E. S. Steele, Jr., Charlotte; Jas. E. Taylor, Wake Forest; R. E. L. Brown, E. E. Gorham, Fayetteville, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

The Bryan Speech.

The STAR prints to-day the first instalment of Bryan's great speech. The remainder will be printed to-morrow. The entire speech will appear in the WEEKLY STAR this week.

We hope every subscriber to the STAR will read this speech carefully. It is a calm, conservative and able presentation of the cause of the people for which the Democratic party stands in this country.

We have printed an extra edition of the STAR to supply the expected demand. Price five cents per copy, sent post-paid to any address.

The Campaign Opened.

From the appointments printed in the STAR to-day it will be seen that the Democratic campaign has opened in earnest. Cy. Watson, Tom Mason and Locke Craige, all splendid speakers, are on the war-path, and will arouse the Democrats from their slumbers. The Hon. Demosthenes Lycurgus Russell is specially invited to meet Cyclone Cyrus at all his appointments; but, as the STAR suggested long ago, he will have business elsewhere.

Odd Fellows' Orphans.

The Orphans from the Odd Fellows' Orphanage will arrive here this morning on their annual outing. To-morrow they will visit Carolina Beach, being the guests of the four lodges of Odd Fellows here. Thursday and Friday they will spend in the city, entertained in the familes of Odd Fellows. They will return home Friday night on the "Shoo Fly" train.

Base Ball.

The Franklin, Va., base ball team will play two games here this week—Friday and Saturday. The Franklin team is a number one team and will play "good ball." Everybody should see these games, as they will be the last of the season. By request, the members of the Wilmington and Atlantic base ball teams will meet at the STAR office to-night at 8 30 o'clock.

Epworth League.

The literary department of the Epworth League is expected to present an enjoyable programme for those attending the regular meeting of the league in the lecture room of Grace church at 8.15 o'clock this (Tuesday) evening. Members of the church and congregation, as well as of the league, are invited to attend.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our 'Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

DIED ON THE RIVER.

An Old Fisherman Found Unconscious in His Boat.

An old sailor who had been living in Wilmington the past two years was found in a boat down the river Sunday morning unconscious. Mr. T. Gaskell, light tender on the river, says that the old man, whom he knew by the name of George Frederick Ludwig Steffen, had been fishing at the first jetties since last Friday, and on Saturday he (Gaskell) talked to him. The old man said he was very sick with fever and as soon as the tide changed would return to the city. Gaskell saw the old man's boat in the same place Sunday morning, and thinking something might have happened to him he went out to the boat and found him unconscious, as stated above. He took the old man into his boat and came to the city, arriving about 12.30 o'clock at Queen street dock, where medical aid was at once summoned, but before it arrived the old man expired. He was born in Hamburg, Germany, in 1833, and when he arrived here two years ago was mate on a sailing vessel. He was an inoffensive, quiet old man, who attended strictly to his own business.

The coroner was sent for and viewed the body, and thinking an inquest unnecessary turned it over to friends for interment.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—2 bbls rosin, 6 bbls tar, 3 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R R.—27 bales cotton, 8 casks spirits turpentine, 56 bbls rosin, 18 bbls tar, 1 bbl crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—28 bales cotton, 42 casks spirits turpentine, 381 bbls rosin, 12 bbls tar, 21 bbls crude turpentine.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—208 bbls rosin, 1 bbl tar.

Steamer Lisbon—15 casks spirits turpentine, 120 bbls rosin.

Steamer Frank Sessoms—194 casks spirits turpentine, 190 bbls rosin, 50 bbls tar, 27 bbls crude turpentine.

Total receipts—Cotton, 55 bales; spirits turpentine, 359 casks; rosin, 932 bbls; tar, 87 bbls; crude turpentine, 52 bbls.

Variety Show at Hilton Park.

The Smith Vaudeville Company presented their unique variety show at Hilton Park last night. The performance opened with a comic musical sketch, in which comedy and music divided honors. Mr. Smith as a black face comedian is as good as they "make 'em." This act concluded with a medley on the picolo of all the national airs. During the rendition of this medley, flags of all nations were displayed. Master Smith's manipulation of the baton and Indian clubs evoked hearty applause. The programme was brought to a close by Locrenia, the Magic King, in an entirely up-to-date legerdemain act.

To-night there will be an entire change of programme.

Negro Thieves Captured at Ocean View.

Four negro boys entered the house of Mayor W. N. Harriss at Ocean View last night between 8 and 9 o'clock, while the family was at supper. Some one at the table hearing a noise, Mr. Harriss went out to see what was going on and found one of the boys entering a window. He gave chase, which was taken up by several gentlemen on the beach, and the sneak-thieves were captured. All four of the robbers were sent to the city on a hand car, in custody of officers, at one o'clock this morning.

Bicycle Races Friday at Ocean View.

The bicyclists of this city have arranged a series of races for next Friday afternoon at Ocean View, and have challenged Fayetteville's best riders to participate. There will be five races, including a tandem race, with four tandem wheels. There will also be a "race ridiculous" between fat and lean men. All entries must be made to either Mr. M. P. Taylor, Jr., or Messrs. T. H. Wright & Co. It is urged that every one who can ride a wheel will enter some of the races. Twenty-five names had been handed in up to yesterday evening.

Firemen's Tournment.

Chief of Fire Department Newman and Assistant Chief Schnibben, will leave to-day for Salisbury to attend the firemen's tournament. Mr. Jas. W. Monroe, President of W. S. F. E. Co. No. 1, will act as chief while Mr. Newman and Mr. Schnibben are out of the city.

Howard Relief Fire Engine Company will leave to-day at 3.30 o'clock over the C. C. R. R. accompanied by the delegates from the other companies. The engine and reel went yesterday in advance of the company.

Rep-Populican Ticket.

The so-called Republican State ticket just now stands as follows:

For Governor, Daniel L. Russell.
Lieutenant Governor, Oliver H. Dockery.
Treasurer, W. H. Worth.
Secretary of State, Cyrus Thompson.
Auditor, Ruff Henderson.
Attorney General, Zeb Vance Walser.
Superintendent of Public Instruction, C. H. Mebane.
For Judges Supreme Court, Walter Montgomery, R. L. Douglas.

A Vessel Ashore.

A telephone message from Ocean View last night reported that a small schooner came ashore during the high seas late in the afternoon near Masonboro inlet, and that from the outlook at 12.30 last night, she would be swept on the beach, as a northeast wind was blowing and the tide was coming in. The name of the vessel could not ascertained. Late last night the crew on the stranded vessel came ashore in their boats.

RALEIGH NEWS ITEMS.

JUDGE RUSSELL WILL OPEN HIS CAMPAIGN THIS WEEK.

Says He Will Advocate the Election of McKinley from Every Stump—Crops in Wake Suffering from Drought.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., August 17.

Secretary Hyams, of the Republican State Executive Committee, is casting his eyes about for headquarters. It is his desire to secure a comfortable and centrally located cottage. Chairman Holton, Maj. Hyams and Mr. Patterson of the Central Committee, will likely be located in Raleigh.

Judge Daniel L. Russell is still anchored at the Park. He will likely remain here until the latter part of the week, when he leaves for the western part of the State to formally open his campaign. Judge Russell will make his first speech in Hendersonville Saturday. He will speak at other points in the extreme West before returning.

Judge Russell was asked if he would speak in support of McKinley and Hobart in his campaign. His reply was that he would advocate the election of McKinley from every stump.

At one point in this county there has been no rain in forty-five days. Sheriff Page says the crops in the Morrisville section are drying up. Everywhere else in the county there has been plenty of rain.

Ed Johnson will call the Republican Congressional Executive Committee here one day this week. The majority of the members favor naming a straight Republican, but they will be governed by the judgment of the Republican campaign committee.

Loge Harris says in his correspondence in the Washington *Post*, that the Republicans in this State are expecting a $30,000 campaign fund.

L. N. White, the Smiths and several other local liquor dealers left for Fayetteville to-day to attend the State Liquor Dealers' Association.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

The Democratic candidate for Governor, Cyrus B. Watson, will address the people at the following times and places.

Carthage, Tuesday, Aug. 18th.
Monroe, Tuesday, Aug. 25th.
Statesville, Saturday, Aug. 29th.
Newton, Monday, Aug 31st.
Morganton, Tuesday, Sept. 1st.
Marion, Wednesday, Sept 2d.
Rutherfordton, Friday, Sept. 4th.
Shelby, Saturday, Sept. 5th.
Lincolnton, Monday, Sept. 7th.
Lexington, Tuesday, Sept. 8th.
Salisbury, Friday, Sept. 11th.
Concord, Saturday, Sept. 12th.

Judge Russell, Republican candidate for Governor, has been invited to meet Mr. Watson in joint discussion at all appointments.

The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, Capt. Thomas W. Mason and Locke Craige, Esq., Democratic Elector at Large, will address the people at the following times and places:

Salisbury, Tuesday, Aug. 25th.
Hendersonville, Wednesday, Aug. 26th.
Brevard, Thursday, Aug. 27th.
Lester, (Buncombe county) Friday, Aug. 28th.
Asheville, Saturday, Aug. 29th.
Waynesville, Monday, Aug. 31st.
Webster, Tuesday, Sept. 1st.
Franklin, Wednesday, Sept. 2d.
Murphy, Friday, Sept. 4th.
Bryson City, Saturday, Sept. 5th.
Marshall, Tuesday, Sept. 8th.
Mars Hill, Wednesday, Sept. 9th.
Burnsville, Thursday, Sept. 10th.
Bakersville, Saturday, Sept. 12th.

Come and hear a discussion of the great issues—free silver, financial reform, trusts and monopolies, income tax and good government.

CLEMENT MANLY,
Chairman State Dem. Ex. Com.
JOHN W. THOMPSON,
Secretary.

OFF FOR AUSTRALIA.

W. R. Kenan, of the Acetylene Heat, Light and Power Company, to Start Plants in Melbourne and Sydney—Well Deserved Promotion.

Mr. W. R. Kenan, Jr., son of Capt. W. R. Kenan, of Wilmington, who was here recently on a farewell visit to his family and friends, left Niagara Falls, N. Y., last Thursday for Australia, via San Francisco, Cal. A Niagara Falls paper, mentioning his departure, says:

Mr. Wm. R. Kenan, Jr., who has had charge of the chemical department at the carbide works of the Acetylene Heat, Light and Power Company in this city since the company started operations, returned to Niagara Falls today from his home in North Carolina, and will depart at 5.06 o'clock for San Francisco, whence he sails to Australia.

Mr. Kenan is one of the few men in this country who understand the process of manufacturing carbide calcium from which acetylene gas is produced, and he has been selected by the Electro Gas Company of New York City to take charge of introducing the new illuminant in Australia. The company which has bought the rights for Australia intends erecting plants in both Melbourne and Sydney, and Mr. Kenan will remain until both these plants are being operated. He will be absent at least a year.

Mr. Kenan's success is the deserved outcome of hard work and strict attention to business. He is a graduate of the University of North Carolina of the class of 1894. During his residence in this city he has resided at the University Club.

Mr. Kenan has made many friends in this city, who have been busy to-day congratulating him on his success.

GOVERNOR FLOWER REBUKED.

Watertown's Democratic Primaries Select Delegates Pledged to Indorse Bryan and Sewall.

[*New York World*]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—More interest was shown in the Democratic primaries to-night than has been manifested here before in years. Roswell P. Flower's bolting the Chicago ticket put the rank and file of the Democrats on their mettle, and they were out in full force.

From all of the wards of the city delegates were sent to the district conventions instructed to vote only for delegates to the State Convention who would stand solidly for both the Chicago ticket and platform. In all the caucuses resolutions were adopted indorsing the Chicago ticket and platform, and condemning the men who have bolted the ticket and still claim allegiance to the Democratic party. The adoption of the resolutions practically reads former Gov. Flower, D. C. Griffin and the rest of the sound money Democrats out of the party. In all of the towns in which primaries have been held there has been no opposition to free silver.

DO YOU TAKE IT?

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first-class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that is opposed to the single gold standard, that favors the free coinage of silver on an exact equality with gold, and that does not hesitate to speak its sentiments openly and fearlessly? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

If you will invest $1.25 in a trial subscription of three months you will have ample opportunity to form a fair judgment of the merits of THE MORNING STAR.

SEVEN MILLION BALES.

Cotton Crop of Texas—An Estimate, Also, of the Total Crop by an Expert.

DENISON, August 16.—R. M. King, the cotton expert, and who has a correspondence with the entire cotton belt, issued the following bulletin yesterday:

"In north Texas not over one-third of the area has been visited by rains at all, and it is safe to say not one acre in 100 has had enough to suffice the present needs of the plant.

"Notwithstanding the recent showers, we do not hesitate to advance opinion that the great monster crop of 1896, that was to be, has surely m scarried, and the crop that was old in May and June for a 10,000 000 bale crop will be under 7,000,000 bales, and before the last of September we will probably see the bulk of the north Texas crop ready for the market, if not sold."

LIKE A PRAIRIE FIRE.

Silver Sentiment in the Western and Northwestern States.

[*Richmond Dispatch Special.*]

BUFFALO LITHIA SPRINGS, August 15.—Colonel Thomas F. Goode returned to-day from an extensive trip through the Northwestern States, where he was visiting summer resorts and large cities. He was long in Michigan, conversed with numerous people, and heard others in groups discussing the political situation. He says the silver sentiment is spreading like a prairie fire. He believes that Bryan will carry Michigan and Illinois, and doubtless Indiana and Ohio. Colonel Goode is a close impartial observer.

DELAWARE FOR SILVER.

Silver Will Have a Big Majority in the State Convention.

WILMINGTON, Del., August 15.—The Democrats, under the leadership of John F. Saulsbury, carried Delaware with a sweep at the primaries to day. In both Kent and Sussex counties they elected solid delegations to the State Convention, and in New Castle county, the bulwark of the sound money men, at least eight delegates are conceded to them. This will give the silver men a majority of fifty in the State Convention at Dover on Tuesday, and they will name the candidates for Congress and the electoral ticket.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ST. JOHN'S HALL, August 18, 1896.

Wilmington Lodge No. 319, A. F. & A. M.

REGULAR MONTHLY COMMUNICATION this (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock. Visiting brethren cordially invited.
aug 18 1t THOS. F. BAGLEY, Secretary.

The Smith Vaudeville Co.

will present their unique

VARIETY SHOW
—AT—
HILTON PARK

For one week, beginning August 17. Admission 10 cents.
aug 14 1t

From and After To-day

WE WILL SELL

Our Entire Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Misses' and Children's

LOW SHOES AND OXFORDS

At Cost,

for CASH ONLY, as we have more stock than we wish to carry over into another season. These goods are all in style and manufactured by the best manufacturers in the country, from the best material made, and are as nice and fine as carried by any house in New York. The community now has an opportunity to get a nice Shoe for a little money. Call early.

Geo. R. French & Sons.
aug 18 tf

SOUTHPORT AND CAROLINA BEACH

SCHEDULE.

STEAMER WILMINGTON.

	For South port.	For Carolina Beach.			
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
MONDAY	9 30	6 00	9 30	.....	5 15
TUESDAY	9 30	6 00	9 30	.....	5 15
WEDNESDAY	9 30	6 00	9 30	3 00	5 15
THURSDAY	9 30	6 00	9 30	3 00	5 15
FRIDAY	9 30	6 00	9 30	3 00	5 15
SATURDAY	9 30	6 00	9 30	3 00	5 15
SUNDAY	.....	.....	10 00	3 30	.....

Schedule for return trip: Leave Board at the Beach. Fare to Beach and return 25c. Fare on S. 15 to the Pier and return 15 cents.
ju 7 tf J. W. HARPER.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

Successors to Katz & Polvogt,

No. 9 North Front St.

Having Taken Stock

We find we have in hand a large lot of

Spring and Summer Goods,

which must be sold, as we need room for our FALL and WINTER STOCK

For several weeks to come seasonable goods can be had at prices which will insure sales.

We need the room,
You need the goods,
Press the button,
Price does the rest.

New line CARPETS expected this week. Call early and take your choice. Would rather sell at your own price than pack away.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,
aug 16 tf No. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET.

We Are Strictly in the Race

Of selling Goods. We are pushing every day. Our Dry Goods sales are splendid, and we want to make them better by adding you to our list of customers. We quote prices and stand by them. Read our list and compare them with other houses. We handle goods of every class, from the cheapest to the best to be had.

Men's solid high cut Shoes at 75c a pair. Splendid Lace and Congress Men's Shoes, from 90c to $1.00, 1.25 and 1.50. Best Calf, Lace and Congress, at $2.00 and 3.00 a pair. Ladies' Slippers at 39c a pair. Women's pebble grain solid Shoes, in Lace, 85c; Button, at 90c, solid in every part.

Men's Fine Pants from 45, 50 up to 75c; nearly all wool, $1.00.

A beautiful line of Men's Suits, from $3.50 to 10.00 a Suit. We can save you at least 25 per cent. on Overclothing. Boys' Pants from 15c to 25, 50, 75c a pair.

Trunks all sizes. Prices from 40c to $3.00 each.

Dress Goods of all kinds. French Organdie, 33 inches wide, beautiful goods, at 12½c. All wool Challie, lovely patterns, at 9c per yard.

Ladies' Sailors from 10 to 15c; bound, 25c; bell crown at 50c.

Face Veiling—A big lot just received from 12½ to 35c per yard.

Laces, all styles, from 15 to 85c per yard. Valencia and Turchon, in cream, white and better.

Ladies' Under Vests reduced to close out. A reduction of 10 per cent. on these goods.

Hemp Carpet, 40 inches, for halls, at 12½c per yard.

Matting from 12½, 15 to 20 and 22c per yard. Rugs, all styles.

Window Shades, 36 by 72 inches, at 15, 20 and 25c apiece. Lace Curtains at 45, 50, 75c up to $3.00 a pair.

Counterpanes and Bedspreads from 50, 75, 98c, $1.00, 1.25. We handle a lovely line of these goods at the right price.

We sell all grades of Plaid Ginghams from 3½ to 5c per yard. Rockingham A at 5c; best Sea Island at 5c, 1 yard wide; Rockingham A A at 4½c.

Good Pants Cloth at 8c; better at 10 and 12½c up to 50c.

Turkish Bath Soap at 18c per dozen. Butter Milk Soap, 3 cakes in a box, at 9c.

Two cakes of fine Castile Soap at 5c.

And almost everything else you can call for at the One Price Spot Cash Racket Store, opposite the Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.
au 16 tf WILMINGTON, N. C.

Special Clearance Sale

BY

JOHNSON & FORE.

Commencing Monday, the 20th Inst.,

WE OFFER SOME UNHEARD OF BARGAINS.

Your Choice of Ladies' Shirt Waists at 75 cts, Former Price $1.25 to 1.75.

Twenty Pieces 36-inch Percale at 6c Per Yrd.

Lawns at 10c Per Yard, Former Price 15 and 20 cts.

A Few Linens at 30c, Worth 50 and 60 cts.

All Millinery Goods for less than Cost.

Don't Miss the Sale.

JOHNSON & FORE,

Agents Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Underwear. jy 19 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

At the close of Business July 14th, 1896, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES.	
Loans	$462,601 75	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts	None	Surplus	25,000 00
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)	41,250 00	Undivided profits	17,767 01—56,767 01
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Circulation	37 120 00
Redemption Fund	1,856 00	Total Deposits	493,800 95
Due from Reserve Agents	$54,777 21		
Due from other Banks	48,986 98		
Cash on hand	53,336 02—166,980 21		
Total	$712,687 96	Total	$712,687 96

DIRECTORS:

J. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer,
D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth,
S. P. McNair, E. J. Powers,
Sam'l Bear, Jr., H. L. Vollers,
W. C. Coker, Jr.
J. L. Coker, Hartsville, S. C., G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C
New York correspondent, Chemical National Bank.
jy 23 tf

"Make Hay While The Sun Shines."

And if You Wish to Make It Economically, Buy THE "CHAMPION" MOWER.

This Machine, with one pair of Horses or Mules and a driver, will cut

Ten Acres in a Day.

WILL CUT ANY KIND OF GRASS.

Call and examine this Wonderful Machine.

J. W. MURCHISON,

jy 15 tf SOLE AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 18, 1896

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

THEY WILL BE ELECTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CYRUS B. WATSON,
of Forsyth.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
THOMAS W. MASON,
of Northampton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. F. AYCOCK,
of Wayne.

FOR STATE AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY, of Burke,
GEO. H. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort.

☞ "You tell us the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. Burn down your great cities and leave your farms, and your cities will grow up again. But destroy our farms and the grass will grow in every city of the Union."—From Wm. J. Bryan's speech before Democratic National Convention.

☞ "I am for McKinley, Russell and Gold," says Oscar J. Spears, one of the Republican candidates for Elector-at-Large.

☞ "I desire to meet Mr. Russell on the hustings of North Carolina. I want the people to hear us and decide between me and what I represent, and what I think he represents. With their decision I shall be content. If elected Governor of your State, I shall see that every man, no matter what his station in life or what his politics, is given every privilege granted him by the Constitution of North Carolina." —*Cyrus B. Watson, Democratic candidate for Governor.*

NOW YOU SEE IT.

After all the card stocking, shuffling and dealing the fusion game between the Populist bosses and the Republican bosses has been played and Boss Butler seems to have taken most of the tricks. Russell has succeeded so far as to stay where the Republican convention put him, but it was by knuckling and surrendering to Boss Butler, who put up the job on his party and forced it to accept the terms offered. It is a queer mix all around, and one that it seems to us will be very hard for the rank and file of either the Populist party or the rank and file of the Republican party to swallow. The Populists have to swallow for the second place on the ticket one of the old "firetried" Republicans, who has a prospective lien on the U. S. Senatorship, to succeed Pritchard, who now seems to be a back number with the men who helped elect him.

This is doubtless part of the bargain with Butler, in consideration of which Mr. Dockery consented to play second fiddle to Guthrie. Dockery wouldn't give a pinch of sawdust for the Lieutenant Governorship if it wasn't, in his estimation, the stepping stone to the Senatorship, in the event the combination carry the State.

But where is Dr. Mott going to be in the meantime, while Butler and Dockery are playing their game? He nurses Senatorial ambition, too, has nursed it for years, and that accounts for his desertion of the Republican party, his espousal of the free silver cause and the lively interest he took in fusion between the Democrats and the silver men who are not Democrats After all his planning and hobnobbing with Butler he finds himself outwitted and the slippery Butler gone into the embraces of the cool and clever Oliver, who didn't say much but had the longest pole. Mr. Dockery's friends gave it out that he is a free silver man and that he would not support McKinley on a gold platform. How much truth there is in this we do not know, but probably about as much as there was in the free silver professions of Jeter Pritchard, who held his "principles in abeyance" until he grabbed the Senatorial plum, when he resumed his principles and his Republicanism, gold plated, reasserted itself.

But here comes another mix. Mr. Dockery as second fiddler to Mr. Guthrie, will play on the silver string, and the sure enough Republicans who vote the regulation, put-up job ticket, and support McKinley on a sound money platform will have to vote for Russell who supports McKinley on his gold platform, and for Dockery who is opposed to McKinley on his gold platform, and they must do this, too, knowing full well that it is a part of the job to send Dockery for the silver man, to the Senate, to help carry out a measure which McKinley must veto if elected President, which measure the Republican party is now bitterly fighting. This is a rather ludicrous position in which the loyal, "sound money" thoroughbred North Carolina Republican finds himself, and this is the dish that the trick-playing Butler prepared for him.

As the situation presents itself now, Dockery has about the best of the game, for he has not only had the satisfaction of compelling Russell's backers to confess their dependence on him, and practically acknowledge that he is a bigger man than their hero, but in the event of success the choicest of the spoils loom up before him, and he stands a much better chance of making the inning than Russell does for he is assured of Populist support and has the dead wood on the bulk of the Republican vote, much of which Russell cannot get, unless he can find some way to placate and mollify the rebellious "savages" who have been kicking so vigorously since Daniel was put up as their standard-bearer. Dockery will have no trouble in getting their votes, however it may be with the head of the ticket.

But after all isn't it a very thin, and a very transparent game they have been playing, when the Republican barterers propose and advise fusion with the Populists in the counties, based on the agreement that they will support Populists with the understanding that the Populists in consideration of such support agree to vote for candidates for the Legislature who will obligate themselves to vote for a Republican for the U. S. Senate to succeed Pritchard?

On the assumption that the Populists are honest in their professions how can they bargain to support a Republican for the Senate when the Republican will feel it his duty as a loyal party man to stand by his party and oppose free coinage and other measures which their party advocates? There is no exception made in favor of a Republican who may be a so called silver man, as Dockery professes to be, and as Pritchard did profess to be, but they must obligate themselves to support the nominee of the Republican caucus whether he be for free silver or not. This is putting them in the same predicament that the "sound money" Republicans are put into who are required to vote for "free silver" Dockery behind "sound money" Russell and McKinley.

It is a nice lay out all around, and as it now stands about as nice a lay out as the Democrats could ask. If we can't whip this mongrel combine, and win in this triangular fight we ought to retire from the field.

MINOR MENTION.

Commenting upon an interview of a representative of the United Press recently with Mr. Wm. C. Whitney, of New York, in which that gentleman spoke about the desperateness of the situation and reproached the Republicans for failing to appreciate the conditions and to respond to the invitations of the Democratic gold men for whom he (Mr. Whitney) spoke, the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record*, a non partisan journal, says:

It has been openly claimed that the recent bitter arraignment by the New York *Journal of Commerce* of a leading public man who led in a gigantic conspiracy to bring on a panic a few weeks ago, in order to buy back stocks, referred to Mr. Whitney. The statement has been published and we believe no denial has been made. If true, Mr. Whitney had better not pose as a leader for sound money. His advocacy of any cause just now is likely to do it great harm. What sort of "realizing sense" did he have, if, as he claimed, he was in thie rascally conspiracy, that, as the Journal of Commerce said, exceeded in venality anything ever known in Wall street? Mr. Whitney's advice doesn't count any more. If Mr. McKinley wants to succeed, it would be well for him to distinctly disavow any desire for the assistance of Mr. Whitney and his heartless financial conspirators.

The Monday after the Chicago Convention there was a big slump of stocks in Wall street, by which they were depreciated in the aggregate about $200,000,000, which the *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin* charged was the result of a conspiracy, in which men "high in party councils" were involved as participants. It mentions no names but talks in such a positive way as to indicate that it could call the names if they were demanded. Whether Mr. Whitney was one of these or not, we do not know, but it is somewhat suggestive as the *Record* intimates, that although his name seems to have been centered upon there has come no word of explanation or protest from him. Mr. Whitney is rated at about $20,000,000, much if not most of which has been made in dealing in stock. He likes the gold standard, which is evidently a good thing for him.

* * *

The Washington *Post*, a gold standard paper, but a sensible one, has been for some time trying to drive some sense into the heads of the gold men who assume that there is nothing in the free silver contention, that it is but an effervescence which will bubble awhile and then fizzle out and be heard of no more. Commenting upon an exhibition of this kind of idiocy which recently appeared in the Philadelphia *North American* the *Post* says:

We have no fault to find with the statement that the free silver movement is a delusion, but our Philadelphia contemporary magnifies the importance of this incident. Instead of being easily refuted, the arguments of the silver men are so well constructed that hard, heavy and continuous battering is required to upset them. Instead of being ill-informed the silver advocates are, as a rule, thoroughly well posted as the result of study. Even the farmers and wage-earners, men unaccustomed to the public advocacy and defence of political theories, have been studying the question for years. It is true that most of their study has been on one side of the issue, but they have read the speeches and pamphlets of strong men and are fortified against light attacks.

It is worse than useless, it is injurious rather than helpful to the cause of sound money, to declare that "free silver" is a "dishonest principle." The men who are advocating free coinage are no more dishonest than their opponents. This is their country as much as it is their opponents' country. They have the same stake in the future as the men on the other side. They are contending for what they believe to be right. We believe they are contending for a dangerous policy and desire their defeat. But they cannot be beaten by disparaging their intelligence or integrity.

This writer talks sense, although he talks from a gold standpoint, and he has gumption enough to comprehend the question. He measures his antagonists and shows some appreciation of the force that he has to contend against. Revolutions which have been gathering strength for a quarter of a century can neither be pooh poohed nor whistled down.

* * *

We have read of a great deal of political dickering but we have never read of any which in all the features of shameless prostitution of principles for pelf approaches the outcome of the bargaining between the Republican and Populist traders in this State. The Populist boss trader tries to conceal the infamy of his part of the transaction by the prentence that it was inspired by a desire to promote the success and carry out measures on which the prosperity of the American people is dependent, but his pretence is so thin that any one can see through it. The Republican bosses show their hand and publicly declare that the animus that inspires them in co-operating with the Populist bosses is to get their man in the gubernatorial chair and carry the State for McKinley. They expect the Populists to help them to do this, and also to help them elect Pritchard again, or if not Pritchard some other Republican in his place. Can any honest, sensible Populist be fooled this way, and be made a catspaw to carry out the programme of the Republican bosses? Can any so called "sound money" Democrat fail to see what the combine is aiming at, and if seeing it can he give it aid and comfort by kicking against his own party because there happens to be something in the platform that he doesn't like?

CURRENT COMMENT.

— The Democrat who desires the success of Hanna and Hannaism should vote directly for Hanna's candidate and not attempt to use the name of the Democratic party to make the dose less distasteful.—*New York Journal, Dem.*

— Rev. Sam Jones gets, it is said, $1,000 for a week's evangelizing at Asbury Park. He is probably a skeptic about hard times, but let him confer with a majority of his brethren who have stationary appointments.—*Augusta Chronicle, Dem.*

— The sound money cause cannot be enhanced by bulldozing laboring men with so called "object lessons." That mode of campaigning does much more harm than good, and it is high time some people were ascertaining the fact.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

— The value of all property is measured by the amount of primary money. Reduce the total amount of money and you reduce the total value of property. The advocates of free silver purpose to increase the value of property by increasing the amount of primary money.—*Richmond State.*

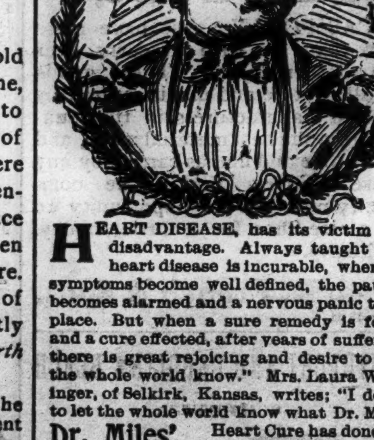
— High Point *Enterprise*: Lindsay Thrift, living two miles north of town, was working about his stable last Wednesday when he discovered two large copper head snakes under the sill. He made quick work of them. Both of them were lying within two feet of the mule's heels, but a copper head would not be likely to examine the heels of this animal.

APPOINTMENTS WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

W. S. Rone, Presiding Elder.

Magnolia circuit, Trinity, August 22, 23.
Bladen circuit, Bethel, August 29, 30.
Clinton circuit, Kendall's, September 5, 6.
Mission, Haw Branch, September 12, 13.
Onslow circuit, Swansboro, September 19, 20.

Let The Whole World Know The Good Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Does



HEART DISEASE, has its victim at a disadvantage. Always taught that heart disease is incurable, when the symptoms become well defined, the patient becomes alarmed and a nervous panic takes place. But when a sure remedy is found and a cure effected, after years of suffering, there is great rejoicing and desire to "let the whole world know." Mrs. Laura Wineinger, of Selkirk, Kansas, writes; "I desire to let the whole world know what Dr. Miles' Heart Cure has done for me. For ten years I had pain in my heart, shortness of breath, palpitation, pain in my left side, oppressed feeling in my chest, weak and hungry spells, bad dreams, could not lie on either side, was numb and suffered terribly. I took Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and before I finished the second bottle I felt its good effects, I feel now that I am fully recovered, and that Dr. Miles' Heart Cure saved my life."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health.......

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee that first bottle benefits, or money refunded.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS. CURE All Pain. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. Change.
June 15 1y sa tu th

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Raleigh *Press Visitor*: Died, at the residence of her husband, six miles east of this city, on Saturday, Mrs. Mrs. Mary E. Dunn, wife of R. G. Dunn, Esq.

— Salisbury *World*: Yesterday morning Mrs. Waller dropped dead with heart disease while in readiness to visit one of her neighbors. She was 80 years of age.

— Greensboro *Record*: Mrs. Curtis, wife of James K. Curtis, died Saturday morning at her residence. — Spencer Lindsay, colored, of High Point, was killed there yesterday. In some way the bucket, while being drawn up, fell back on him killing him almost instantly.

— Rutherford *Democrat*: Dr. T. C. McBrayer, of Forest City, who has been noted for many years for his success in treating fevers, has discovered a new treatment—which appears to be a specific—for typhoid fever, pneumonia, puerperal convulsions, tetanus and several other diseases. His discovery revolutionizes the treatment of these diseases, and he has not lost a case since he began using it. He is preparing a treatise upon it which he will offer to the medical pratitioners of the United States at an early day.

— Kinston *Free Prees*: Monday afternoon Mr Frank H. White, aged 21, near Ft. Barnwell, was killed by lightning. He was driving a wagon load of tobacco that had been cured at Mr. Henry Davis' to his father's home. A little brother, aged 10, and a nephew, aged 15 years, were also in the wagon. The two boys were securely wrapped up in cloths to protect them from the heavy rain. The shock was so great that the horses as well as the persons in the wagon were severely shocked and the horses came to a stankstill. When the boys recovered they found Mr. White dead, lying on the ground at the horses' heels, with his neck broken. Shocked to insensibility he had fallen from the wagon and broken his neck.

— Durham *Sun*: Near Taylorsville a few days ago, while threshing wheat, a little boy who was cutting the binds made a mislick and cut the feeder across the back of the hand, making an ugly wound. Filled with excitement together with madness, the feeder grabbed the boy and threw him into the machine. Before the machine could be stopped, half of the boy's body was torn to pieces. Two of the poor unfortunate boy's brothers were present, and when they saw their little brother murdered in cold blood, they sprang at the murderer, dealing two blows with a pitchfork, one in the stomach the other in the chest, either of which would have been fatal. He only lived a few minutes. — All sorts of curious freaks have from time to time been found in the fowl kingdom, but we venture to say that no such a curiosity has ever before been seen as was found in a coop of chickens, purchased by R. B. Proctor some days ago. We have never seen anything like it before. It is a half grown rooster, that apparently appears to be like an ordinary chicken, with nothing of the unusual about it. It walks erect and holds its head erect. Frighten this feathered freak, or cause him to flutter his wings and then you will witness a phenomenon. He will fall to the ground as if dying, his neck will take on a twist or two, bring the head down between the legs, and has the appearance of being broken, and you cannot straighten it. But it will come back. It is indeed a great curiosity.

TWINKLINGS.

— Evidence: Tom—I don't know whether she sings or not.
Jack—She doesn't. I heard her.

— At the Mass Meeting—"Why are they playing 'Hail to the Chief?'"
"Why, that is McKinley entering."
"Yes; but Hanna is't here."

—Cythia—looking at photograph) "Hiram, just turn your head a little."
Hiram—"You have turned it already, Cynthia."—*N Y. World.*

— Slight Correction: Fourthbell—"Your cook has been with you a long time, has she not?" Brownstone—"We have been with her for five years."

— Bad Language: Mrs. O'Rooney—"She says that the mon uses bad grammar, did she? The loyin' hussie! He hasn't shwore wan single oath fer a month"

— A Neuter: Inquiring Visitor—'Judge Tophill has three sons, hasn't he?"
Sarcastic Villager—'Nope; two sons an' a stamp collector."

— Material vs. Time.—Gentleman—"What is your hurry, Pat; haven't you all day in which to finish the job?"
Pat—"Begorra, O'im throying to finish me job before the dom paint gives out."

— The Joyful Finish—The rector had just finished an unusually long, dry sermon, and over the faces of the congregation a smile flitted as the choir sang, with more energy than harmony, "Hallelujah! 'Tis Done."

Women who are weak and nervous, who have no appetite and cannot sleep, find strength and vigor in Hood's Sarsaparilla. †

MEERSCHAUM.

How It Is Mined and Dried and Prepared For Market.

Meerschaum is extracted in the same way as coal. Pits from 25 feet to 125 feet deep are dug, and as soon as the vein is struck horizontal galleries, sometimes of considerable length, are made, but more than two galleries are seldom to be found in one pit. The stone as extracted is called "ham tash" (rough block) and is soft enough to be easily cut with a knife. It is white, with a yellowish tint, and is covered with a red clayey soil of about one inch thick. In this state the blocks are purchased by dealers on the spot, not by weight nor by measurement, but according to approximate quantity, either per load of three sacks or per cartload, the price varying from £5 to £30 per load, according to quality. These rough blocks are dried and subjected to certain preparation before being conveyed to Eski-Shehir. Some of them are as small as a walnut, while others attain the size of a cubic foot. Those which combine regularity of surface and size are the best. The manipulation required before they are ready for exportation is long and costly. The clayey soil attached is removed and the meerschaum dried. In summer exposure for five or six days to the sun's rays suffices, but in winter a room heated to the required temperature is required, and the drying process takes eight or ten days. When well dried, the blocks are well cleaned and polished. Then they are sorted into about 12 classes, each class being packed with great care in separate cases and each block being wrapped in cotton wool.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

HORSE BLOCKS.

These Were Made Out of Safes That Had Been Robbed.

Not long ago a Star writer had occasion to be in western Missouri. Just north of Kansas City about 12 miles is the little town of Parkville. It is built up on the two sides of a valley which opens against the broad Missouri, and the hamlet might contain perhaps 50 houses. Among other matters, however, it shelters a seminary of considerable local fame which teaches both boys and girls the higher branches of an education, but with which just now we have nothing to do. The main street of the village runs along the bottom of the valley at right angles with the Missouri river.

The Star writer was sitting in front of one of the stores smoking a very bad cigar of local origin and conversing with the merchant who had sold it. It was about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and many of the country people were coming into town. A country girl of the region came cantering up on a bareback horse and slid off on what, now that The Star man's attention was called to it, he noticed was a queer sort of horse block.

It was nothing more or less than an old rusty safe of considerable size. It had apparently lain there for years and when examined disclosed a suspicious looking hole in one side, clearly the work of explosives. At this point the attention of the investigator from the east was called to two other safes, similarly exploded and also lying on their sides in the street and doing duty as horse blocks.

"How about these safes?" asked The Star man of the Parkville merchant. "What story goes with them?"

"Nuthin much of a story," remarked the Parkville merchant, helping himself to a thoughtful chew of tobacco. "Them safes have laid right thar where you all see 'em since '73. They wuz dragged out there and busted by Quantrell and Jess and Frank James and the Younger brothers, along with the rest of Quantrell's gang. They come chargin down the street one day in June and tuk the town in about a minute and a half and then went fur them safes. Money wuz mighty popular with Quantrell and the James boys, and they usually went arter all they heard of."

"How much did they get from the safes?"

"I dunno how much they got from them on t'other side of the street," said the Parkville man. "They hunted $3,800 out'n mine," and here he pointed sadly at the safe nearest to him, the one on which the young rustic had just alighted.

"Was that safe yours?" was asked.

"Yes," he answered. "I kep' store then right whar I do now and jest as I do now."

"Why haven't you removed the safes?"

"What's the use?" observed the Parkville man. "They ain't in nobody's way, and they do first rate fur hoss blocks. Nuther thing, we ain't got no carts nor tackle strong enough to move 'em nohow. So we jest let 'em go as they lay, as they say in faro."—Washington Star.

Indian Territory Town Sites.

Ex-Senator Henry L. Dawes, the chairman of the Indian commission, says that the town site question in the Indian Territory has become one of great importance. There are now about 300,000 white people in the Indian Territory. They have built up towns, but are mere tenants at sufferance, without a particle of title to the lands on which they built. The Indian courts are closed against them, as are the Indian schools to their children, 30,000 of whom have no other opportunity for schooling, excepting those whose parents are able to hire private teachers. They have no voice in the governments of these five nations, nor a police officer to protect them or their property against violence.

It will be the object of the commission, first, to obtain such a solution of the town site question that those who have built up these towns and invested large sums in costly buildings and expensive stores and trading places may have some title to the ground upon which the structures stand and some voice in their government, and, secondly, to see that the vast and valuable territory shall be held either according to the original title, for all Indians equally, or shall be allotted in severalty to them, so that each may hold his own share in fee.

The Alexandrite.

Don't think that your knowledge of wonder gems is complete till you have seen an "alexandrite," green by day and red by night. And such a green—olive bronze, with a potent suggestion that red is there. Green when held in the sunlight. In a darkened room with artificial light a ruby where the emerald was a moment before—a tawny wine red of exquisite tone.—Edmund Russell.

Luck Money.

Luck money in Great Britain is the gratuitous return of 1 shilling per head on all cattle sold at auction marts, 2 shillings per score upon sheep, onepence per head on pigs up to 30 shillings in value, twopence per head over 30 shillings and up to 60 shillings and threepence per head over 60 shillings. What applies to pigs also applies to calves.

Taking Desperate Chances.

Mr. Billus—It's very kind of you, Maria, but I'd rather buy my cigars myself. Seven for 10 cents is rather too cheap.

Mrs. Billus—I know that's cheap, but I thought there might be one good one in the seven.—Chicago Tribune.

Missouri ranks first in mules, having in the last census year 251,714; the next being Texas, with 227,482, and the third Tennessee, with 203,639.

The Acqnia creek, in Virginia, has an Indian name signifying muddy water.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It sooths the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

Electric Bitters.

Electric Bitters is a medicine for any season, but perhaps more generally needed, when the languid, exhausted feeling prevails, when the liver is torpid and sluggish and the need of a tonic and alterative is felt. A prompt use of this medicine has often averted long and perhaps fatal bilious fevers. No medicine will act more surely in counteracting and freeing the system from the malarial poison. Headache, Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness yield to Electric Bitters. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

Much in Little

Is especially true of Hood's Pills, for no medicine ever contained so great curative power in so small space. They are a whole medicine chest, always ready, always efficient, always satisfactory; prevent a cold or fever, cure all liver ills, sick headache, jaundice, constipation, etc. 25c. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

Diversified Duties.

There was an old colored man who was general factotum at a certain summer hotel. Whoever rose early in the morning was certain to find him among the flowers, and his cheerful "Good mawnin, sah," was by no means the least pleasant thing about a very pleasant establishment. However, people are very seldom hired for the simple task of saying "Good morning," and the old man's duties as gardener did not appear to be particularly onerous. Moved by curiosity as to what else he might have to do, one of the guests paused in his morning walk to question him.

"Well, uncle," said he after some general skirmishing, "and what do you do besides taking care of the flowers?"

"Waal," responded the old man thoughtfully, " 'sides takin keer of the flowers I cleans out the furnaces and blacks the gemman's boots and makes the ice cream, sah."—Boston Budget.

Light of the Underground Trolley Wires.

The blue sparks and fire seen along an overhead trolley wire when a car is passing are familiar, but on an underground wire they look strange. The passenger on the Lenox avenue extension of the Broadway cable road who stands on the rear platform of a car at night and looks back will see now and then through the slot broken stretches of pale blue light along the wire underneath, and seen thus it is pretty sure to be of interest to him.—New York Sun.

Marvelous Results.

From a letter written by Rev J Gunderman, of Dimondale, Mich, we are permitted to make this extract: "I have no hesitation in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery, as the results were almost marvelous in the case of my wife. While I was pastor of the Baptist church at Rives Junction she was brought down with Pneumonia succeeding La Grippe. Terrible paroxysms of coughing would last hours with little interruption and it seemed as if she could not survive them. A friend recommended Dr. King's New Discovery, it was quick in its work and highly satisfactory in results." Trial bottles free at R R BELLAMY's drug store. Regular size 50c and $1.00. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ lb	12	@	14
Sides ℔ lb	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ lb	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ lb	4	@	4¼
Shoulders ℔ lb		@	4⅞
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ lb	23	@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ lb	15	@	
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	42½
Virginia Meal	40	@	42½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	1 30
CANDLES—℔ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ lb—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	13	@	17
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns. ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	9	@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 00
Choice	3 25	@	3 25
Straight	4 1[illegible]	@	4 50
First Patent	4 45	@	4 47
GLUE—℔ lb—	7½	@	
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			45
Corn, from store, bags—White,	45	@	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	40
Cow Peas	40	@	
HIDES, ℔ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ lb	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ lb—			
Northern	5	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME ℔ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	22
" " " in bbls		@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	29
" " in bbls		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	2 35	@	2 64
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	8 00
Rump		@	7 50
Prime		@	7 50
ROPE, ℔ lb	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 125 lb Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ lb—Standard Granu'd		@	4⅞
Standard A		@	4⅝
White Ex. C		@	4⅜
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4¼
C Yellow		@	3
SOAP, ℔ lb—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ lb	5	@	
WHISKEY ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, ℔ lb—Washed	12	@	14
Unwashed	9	@	10

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, August 17.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market quiet at 22¼ cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 21¾c for country casks.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 32½ per bbl for Strained and $1 37½ for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market firm at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Steady. Hard 1.20, Yellow Dip 1.55, Virgin 1.65 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 25½@24⅝c; rosin, strained, $1.15; good strained $1 20; tar $1 35; crude turpentine $1 10, 1 50, 1 80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	259
Rosin	932
Tar	87
Crude Turpentine	52

Receipts same day last year—151 casks spirits turpentine, 341 bbls rosin, 191 bbls tar, 74 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON

Market firm. Quotations:

Ordinary	5	cts ℔ lb
Good Ordinary	6¼	" "
Low Middling	6 15-16	" "
Middling	7⅜	" "
Good Middling	7 11-16	" "

Same day last year, middling 7¼c.

Receipts—55 bales; same day last year 9.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 45@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 9 to 10c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 7½c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $2.50 to 3.50; seven inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, August 17—Evening.—Money on call was quiet at 2½@6 per cent; last loan at 2½, closing offered at at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6@6½ per cent. Sterling exchange was weak; actual business in bankers bills at 485¾ for sixty days and 486¾ for demand. Commercial bills were 485@485¼. Government bonds higher; United States coupon fours 106½; United States twos 91½. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 95; North Carolina sixes 110. Railroad bonds were strong.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was weak.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 17—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling gulf 8 7-16c; middling uplands 8 3-16c.

Cotton futures closed very steady; August 8 01, September 7 75, October 7 81, November 7 77, December 7 83, January, 7 87, February 7 81, March 7 96, April 8 01. Sales 157,500 bales.

Cotton—net receipts 98 bales; gross 9,982 bales; exports to Great Britain 400 bales; to France 275 bales; to the Continent 1 647 bales; forwarded 140 bales; sales 4,305 bales; sales to spinners 505 bales; stock (actual) 71,164 bales.

Total to day—Net receipts 5,798 bales; exports to Great Britain 400 bales; to France 275 bales; to the Continent 1,647 bales; stock 140,939 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 9,770 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,936 bales; to France 275 bales; to the Continent 1,647 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 5,190,043 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,257,457 bales; exports to France 464 843 bales; exports to the Continent 1,786,451 bales.

Flour was very steady at prices; winter wheat, low grades $1 70@2 50; do. fair to fancy $2 40@3 40; do. patents $3 45@3 75; Minnesota clear $2 40@2 80; patents $3 15@4 20; low extra $1 70@2 50. Southern flour quiet and steady; common to fair extra $3 00@2 60; good to choice $2 60@2 90. Wheat—spot dull and firmer; ungraded red 55@56c; No. 1 Northern 64⅜c; options advanced ¼@⅜c over Saturday; trading moderate; No. 2 red August 62c; September 62⅛c; October 63⅛c; November 64⅛c; December 64⅞c; May —c. Corn—spot dull, steady; No. 2 28½c at elevator and 29½c afloat; options were dull and irregular; closed steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c ud; August —c; September 28⅛c; October 29c; December 30⅛c; May 32⅛c. Oats—spot steady, with a fair demand; options dull and firm; August —c; September 21c; October 21c; spot—No. 2, 21c; No. 2 white 24½c; mixed Western 21@23c. Hay quiet, steady; shipping 62½@65c; good to choice 90@95c. Wool steady and dull; domestic fleece 16@23c; pulled 18@31c. Beef quiet, steady, family $8 00@9 00; extra mess $6 00@7 00. Lard quiet, higher; Western steam $3 02½ city $3 50; September $2 80, refined steady and more active; Continent $4 25; South America $4 65; compound $3 87½@4 12½. Pork quiet and steady; old mess $8 00@8 25; new $8 00@8 75. Butter was quiet and firm at prices; State dairy 10@15c; do. creamery 11½@16c; Western dairy 9@12c; do creamery—c; Elgins 16. Eggs in fair demand and quiet; State and Pennsylvania 14@14½c; Western fresh 12@13c; do. per case $2 00@2 40. Cotton seed oil steadier and quiet; crude 19@20; yellow 23c. Rice steady, dull; domestic, fair to extra 3@5⅜c; Japan 4@4½c. Molasses quiet and steady; New Orleans, open kettle, good to choice 27@37c. Peanuts steady, quiet; fancy hand-picked 4@4½. Coffee quiet and unchanged to 5 points up; September $9 70, October $9 45; December $9 10@9 20; March $9 05@9 20; spot Rio was dull and steady; No. 7, $10 75. Sugar—raw dull and steady; fair refining 3c; refined ⅛@3-16c lower and quiet; off A 4 7-16@4½c; standard A 4⅝c; cut-loaf and crushed 5⅜c; granulated 4⅝c.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—Cash quotations: Flour quiet, steady, unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 53½@54½; No. 2 red 58@59. Corn—No. 2, 22@22⅜c. Oats—No. 2; 16½@16⅝c. Mess pork, per bbl, 6 30@6 35. Lard, per 100 lbs, $3 40@3 50. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs, $3 35@3 45. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs, $3 75@4 00. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs $3 75@3 87½. Whiskey $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing. Wheat—August 54, 54½, 53½, 53¾; September 54⅝@54¾, 55@55½, 54, 54½c; December 58½@58⅝, 58¾, 57⅞, 58⅝@58½c. Corn—August 22½, 22½@22½, 21⅞, 22½@22½; September 22⅝, 22⅝@22¾. 22⅜, 22⅝@22⅝c; May 26⅜@26⅞, 27, 26½, 26⅞c. Oats—September 16½, 16¾, 16½, 16⅝c; May 19⅛, 19⅝, 19⅛@19½, 19⅝c. Mess pork—September $6 15, 6 40, 6 15, 6 30; October $6 15, 6 15, 6 10, 6 15; January $6 97½, 7 20, 6 97½, 7 12½. Lard—September $3 32½, 3 50, 3 32½, 3 50; October $3 42½, 3 57½, 3 40, 3 57½; January $3 77½, 3 92½, 3 72½, 3 92½. Short ribs—September $3 35, 3 40, 3 32½, 3 40, October $3 40, 3 47½, 3 40, 3 47½; January $3 50, 3 57½, 3 50, 3 57½.

BALTIMORE, August 17.—Flour dull; Western superfine $1 80@2 00; do extra $2 25@2 65; do family $3 00@3 30; winter wheat patents $3 40@3 65; do spring $3 40@3 65; do straight $3 15@3 30. Wheat steady; spot and August 59½@59⅝c; September 60@60½c; October 60½c asked; Steamer No. 2 red 54½@54½c; Southern by sample 60@61½c; do on grade 58⅜@61⅜c. Corn steady; spot, August and September 27½@27⅝c; October 27⅝c bid; year 27½c asked; Steamer mixed 24½@24⅝c; Southern white 28c bid; do yellow 28@28½c. Oats steady; No. 2 white 26@26½c. No. 2 mixed 23½@24c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

August 17.—Galveston, firm at 7½, net receipts 2,401 bales; Norfolk, firm at 7⅜, net receipts 10 bales, 6 new; Baltimore, nominal at 8¼, net receipts — bales, Boston, dull at 8 3 16, net receipts 50 bales, Wilmington, firm at 7⅜, net receipts 55 bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 8 7-16, net receipts — bales; Savannah, quiet at 7½c, net receipts 456 bales, all new, New Orleans, steady at 7½, net receipts 2,585 bales, 1,517 new; Mobile, nominal at 7½, net receipts 18 bales; Memphis, steady at 7¼, net receipts 370 bales; Augusta, quiet at 7½, net receipts 177 bales; Charleston, firm at 7, net receipts 175 bales, all new.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, August 17.—12.30 P. M.—Cotton, market quiet and prices firm. American middling 4 13 32d. Sales 7,000 bales, of which 6 700 were American; speculation and export 500. Receipts 3,000 bales, of which 2,600 were American. Futures opened steady and demand firm. August 4 19-64, 4 20 64, 4 21 64@4 22 64d; August and September 4 17-64@4 18 64d; September and October 4 11 64@4 12-64d; October and November 4 8 64, 4 9 64@4 10 64d; November and December 4 9 64d; December and January 4 7 64, 4 8 64@4 9-64d; January and February 4 7 64, 4 8-64, 4 9-64, 4 10 64@4 9-64d; February and March 4 11-64d; March and April 4 10 64 4 11 64d; April and May 4 12-64d; May and June 4 13 64d. American spot grades 1-16d higher; American middling fair 4 29 32d; good middling 4 19 32d; middling 4 15 32d; low middling 4⅜d; good ordinary 4¼d; ordinary 4 1-16d. Futures steady at the advance.

Tenders at to-day's clearings 300 bales new docket and — bales old docket.

4 P. M.—August 4 21-64@4 22-64d seller: August and September 4 17 64@4 18 64d buyer; September and October 4 12-64d buyer; October and November 4 10-64d buyer; November and December 4 9 64d buyer; December and January 4 9-64d buyer; January and February 4 9 64d buyer; February and March 4 10-64d buyer; March and April 4 11-64d buyer; April and May 4 12 64d buyer; May and June 4 13-64d buyer. Futures closed steady at the advance.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Lisbon, Black, Clear Run, master.

Steamer D Murchison, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

CLEARED.

Steamer D Murchison, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Steamer Lisbon, Black, Clear Run, master.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., August 18, 1896.

SCHOONERS.

W C Wickham, 313 tons, Edwin, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Argo (Nor). 584 tons, Arentsen. Jas T Riley & Co.
Madre (Ital), 447 tons, Scetto, Heide & Co.
Elmiranda, 563 tons, Duncan, to master.

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Southerland & Cowan,

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

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Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2 50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4.00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2 00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon, $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

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Arrow Ties,

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And all kinds of Fevers.

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sep 1 1y tu eow 1

The Morning Star.

Castoria
for
Infants and Children.

MOTHERS

Do You Know that Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, many so-called Soothing Syrups and most remedies for children are composed of opium or morphine?

Do You Know that opium and morphine are stupefying narcotic poisons?

Do You Know that in most countries druggists are not permitted to sell narcotics without labeling them poison?

Do You Know that Castoria is a purely vegetable preparation, and that a list of its ingredients is published with every bottle?

Do You Know that Castoria is the prescription of the famous Dr. Samuel Pitcher? That it has been in use for nearly thirty years, and that more Castoria is now sold than of all other remedies for children combined?

Do You Know that you should not permit any medicine to be given your child unless you or your physician know of what it is composed?

Do You Know that when possessed of this perfect preparation, your children may be kept well, and that you may have unbroken rest?

Well These Things are worth knowing. They are facts.

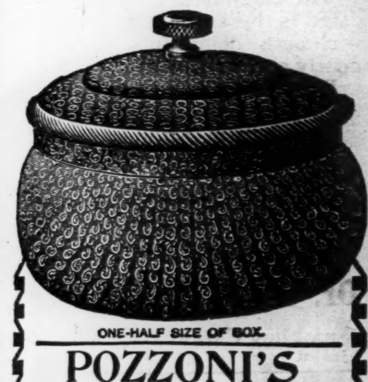
Children Cry
FOR PITCHER'S
Castoria

CASTORIA DESTROYS WORMS, ALLAYS FEVERISHNESS, CURES DIARRHŒA AND WIND COLIC, RELIEVES TEETHING TROUBLES AND CURES CONSTIPATION AND FLATULENCY.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children

Do not be imposed upon, but insist upon having Castoria, and see that the fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on the wrapper. We shall protect ourselves and the public at all hazards.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray St., N. Y.



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has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S
is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

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de 27 1y

BRYAN'S ADDRESS

The Democratic Candidate's Formal Acceptance of the Presidential Nomination. The Full Text of His New York Speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE AND FELLOW CITIZENS—I shall at a future day and in a formal letter accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged; but, relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets, but they may rest assured that no language, however violent, no invectives, however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hairbreadth from the course marked out by the national convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago convention assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there raised.

It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety, and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor for the time being to represent not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property, but are the foes both of social order and national honor.

Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motive which influences them, every purpose which animates them and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions, they are stanch supporters of the form of government under which we live, and they build their faith upon foundations laid by the fathers. Andrew Jackson has stated, with admirable clearness and with an emphasis which cannot be surpassed, both the duty and the sphere of government. He said: "Distinctions in society will always exist under every just government. Equality of talents, of education or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue every man is equally entitled to protection by law." We yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot insure to the vicious the fruits of a virtuous life; we would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of indolence. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal, but that does not mean that all men are or can be equal in possessions, in ability or in merit. It simply means that all shall stand equal before the law, and that government officials shall not, in making, construing or enforcing the law, discriminate between citizens.

Quotes From President Lincoln.

I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of the common people. Abraham Lincoln, in his message sent to congress in December, 1861, said, "No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty, none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not honestly earned." I repeat his language with unqualified approval and join with him in the warning which he added—namely, "Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which power, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them till all of liberty shall be lost." Those who daily follow the injunction, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," are now, as they ever have been, the bulwark of law and order, the source of our nation's greatness in time of peace and its surest defenders in time of war.

But I have only read a part of Jackson's utterance. Let me give you his conclusion, "But when the laws undertake to add to those natural and just advantages artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics and the day laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their government." Those who support the Chicago platform indorse all of the quotation from Jackson, the latter part as well as the former part.

We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of government favoritism. They have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of noninterference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition. It is the highest indorsement which could be bestowed upon us. We are content to have the co-operation of those who desire to have the government administered without fear or favor. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society. It is not the wish of the general public that these trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy. Nor is it the fault of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the government should not only avoid wrongdoing, but that it should also prevent wrongdoing, and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not excuse petit larceny, but they declare that grand larceny is equally a crime. They do not defend the occupation of the highwayman who robs the unsuspecting traveler, but they include among the transgressors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others. The commandment, "Thou shalt not steal," thundered from Sinai and reiterated in the legislation of all nations, is no respecter of persons. It must be applied to the great as well as the small, to the strong as well as the weak, to the corporate person created by law as well as to the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty. No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citizen who lives beneath the flag. It follows as a necessary conclusion that vicious legislation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such legislation and not by those who enjoy its benefits.

The Income Tax Decision.

The Chicago platform has been condemned by some because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the supreme court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional. Our critics even go so far as to apply the name anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of that decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the supreme court. The party is simply pledged to use "all the constitutional power which remains after that decision or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted." Is there any disloyalty in that pledge? For a hundred years the supreme court of the United States has sustained the principle which underlies the income tax. Some 20 years ago this same court sustained without a dissenting voice an income tax law almost identical with the one recently overthrown. Has not a future court as much right to return to the judicial precedents of a century as the present court had to depart from them? When courts allow rehearings, they admit that error is possible. The late decision against the income tax was rendered by a majority of one after a rehearing.

While the money question overshadows all other questions in importance, I desire it distinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform. The last income tax law sought to apportion the burdens of government more equitably among those who enjoy the protection of the government. At present the expenses of the federal government, collected through internal revenue taxes and import duties, are especially burdensome upon the poorer classes of society. A law which collects from some citizens more than their share of the taxes and collects from other citizens less than their share is simply an indirect means of transferring one man's property to another man's pocket, and while the process may be quite satisfactory to the men who escape just taxation it can never be satisfactory to those who are overburdened. The last income tax law, with its exemption provisions, when considered in connection with other methods of taxation in force, was not unjust to the possessors of large incomes, because they were not compelled to pay a total federal tax greater than their share. The income tax is not new, nor is it based upon hostility to the rich. The system is employed in several of the most important nations of Europe, and every income tax law now upon the statute books in any land, so far as I have been able to ascertain, contains an exemption clause. While the collection of an income tax in other countries does not make it necessary for this nation to adopt the system, yet it ought to moderate the language of those who denounce the income tax as an assault upon the well to do.

Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax law by the national convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a decision of the supreme court. In a government like ours every public official is a public servant, whether he holds office by election or by appointment, whether he serves for a term of years or during good behavior, and the people have a right to criticise his official acts. "Confidence is everywhere the parent of despotism. Free government exists in jealousy and not in confidence." These are the words of Thomas Jefferson, and I submit that they present a truer conception of popular government than that entertained by those who would prohibit an unfavorable comment upon a court decision. Truth will vindicate itself. Only error fears free speech. No public official who conscientiously discharges his duty as he sees it will desire to deny to those whom he serves the right to discuss his official conduct.

The Paramount Question.

Now let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has had the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties—have not only declared for bimetallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform declares that bimetallism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action on the ground that, in their judgment, it "would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism, to which the efforts of the government should be steadily directed." When they asserted that the efforts of the government should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallism, they condemned monometallism. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money owning and the money changing classes, and it cannot stand for one day in any nation in the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

There can be no sympathy or co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetallism. Between bimetallism, whether independent or international, and the gold standard there is an impassable gulf. Is this quadrennial agitation in favor of international bimetallism conducted in good faith, or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they are, in fact, desirous of securing bimetallism, we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bending their energies toward the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

What is the test of honesty in money? It must certainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power. It would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power. Professor Laughlin, now of the University of Chicago and one of the highest gold standard authorities, in his work on bimetallism not only admits that gold does not remain absolutely stable in value, but expressly asserts that "there is no such thing as a standard of value for future payments, either in gold or silver, which remains absolutely invariable." He even suggests that a multiple standard wherein the unit is "based upon the selling prices of a number of articles of general consumption" would be a more just standard than either gold or silver, or both, because "a long time contract would thereby be paid at its maturity by the same purchasing power as was given in the beginning."

Purchasing Power of the Dollar.

It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallism or bimetallism or any other system gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometallism and bimetallism the government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bimetallism is better than monometallism not because it gives us a perfect dollar—that is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power—but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice, than a gold standard possibly can. Prior to 1878, when there were enough open mints to permit all the gold and silver available for coinage to find entrance into the world's volume of standard money, the United States might have maintained a gold standard with less injury to the people of this country, but now, when each step toward a universal gold standard enhances the purchasing power of gold, depresses prices and transfers to the pockets of the creditor class an unearned increment, the influence of this great nation must be thrown upon the side of gold unless we are prepared to accept the natural and legitimate consequences of such an act. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar. Therefore the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property.

Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of a gold standard. We have not reached the end. The injury is a continuing one, and no person can say how long the world is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

Our opponents, while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of society. Recognizing the disposition of the individual voter to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself, we present to the American people the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and besides this they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires more of farm products now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed $1,000 is still compelled to pay $1,000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollars with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and besides these items there are many more. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live. Has he not a just complaint against the gold standard?

Effect on Wage Earners.

The wage earners have been injured by a gold standard and have expressed themselves upon the subject with great emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1 was signed by the representatives of all, or nearly all, the leading labor organizations and presented to congress. Wage earners know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dollar it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar. They know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable and re-employment less certain. A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money because money is rising. It also discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry. On the other hand, the restoration of bimetallism will discourage hoarding because when prices are steady or rising money cannot afford to lie idle in the bank vaults. The farmers and wage earners together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interests be ignored in considering financial legislation? A monetary system which is pecuniarily advantageous to a few syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragement to those who create the nation's wealth.

Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life insurance policies, but these policy holders know that, since the total premiums received exceed the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy holders.

Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard, but these appeals will be in vain because savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets, and they still further know that, if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely, they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.

It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. These business men do not make their profits from the people from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods. If the people cannot buy, retailers cannot sell, and, if retailers cannot sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankruptcy.

Those who hold as a permanent investment the stock of railroads and of other enterprises (I do not include those who speculate in stocks or use stock holdings as a means of obtaining an inside advantage in construction contracts) are injured by a gold standard. The rising dollar destroys the earning power of these enterprises without reducing their liabilities, and, as dividends cannot be paid until salaries and fixed charges have been satisfied, the stockholders must bear the burden of hard times.

Salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and threatens the permanency of such salaries.

Official salaries, except the salaries of those who hold office for life, must, in the long run, be adjusted to the conditions of those who pay the taxes, and if the present financial policy continues we must expect the contest between the taxpayer and the tax eater to increase in bitterness.

The Professional Classes.

The professional classes, in the main, derive their support from the producing classes and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity among those who create wealth.

I have not attempted to describe the effect of the gold standard upon all classes—in fact, I have only had time to mention a few—but each person will be able to apply the principles stated to his own occupation.

It must also be remembered that it is the desire of people generally to convert their earnings into real or personal property. This being true, in considering any temporary advantage which may come from a system under which the dollar rises in its purchasing power it must not be forgotten that the dollar cannot buy more than formerly unless property sells for less than formerly. Hence it will be seen that a large portion of those who may find some pecuniary advantage in a gold standard will discover that their losses exceed their gains.

It is sometimes asserted by our opponents that a bank belongs to the debtor class, but this is not true of any solvent bank. Every statement published by a solvent bank shows that the assets exceed the liabilities—that is to say, while the bank owes a large amount of money to its depositors it not only has enough on hand in money and notes to pay its depositors, but in addition thereto has enough to cover its capital and surplus. When the dollar is rising in value slowly, a bank may, by making short time loans and taking good security, avoid loss, but when prices are falling rapidly the bank is apt to lose more because of bad debts than it can gain by the increase in the purchasing power of its capital and surplus.

It must be admitted, however, that some bankers combine the business of a bond broker with the ordinary banking business, and these may make enough in the negotiation of loans to offset the losses arising in legitimate banking business. As long as human nature remains as it is there will always be danger that, unless restrained by public opinion or legal enactment, those who see a pecuniary profit for themselves in a certain condition may yield to the temptation to bring about that condition. Jefferson has stated that one of the main duties of government is to prevent men from injuring one another, and never was that duty more important than it is today. It is not strange that those who have made a profit by furnishing gold to the government in the hour of its extremity favor a financial policy which will keep the government dependent upon them. I believe, however, that I speak the sentiment of the vast majority of the people of the United States when I say that a wise financial policy administered in behalf of all the people would make our government independent of any combination of financiers, foreign or domestic.

Contraction of the Currency.

Let me say a word now in regard to certain persons who are peculiarly benefited by a gold standard, and who favor it not from a desire to trespass upon the rights of others, but because the circumstances which surround them blind them to the effect of the gold standard upon others. I shall ask you to consider the language of two gentlemen whose long public service and high standing in the party to which they belong will protect them from adverse criticism by our opponents. In 1869 Senator Sherman said; "The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without the sorest distress. To every person, except a capitalist out of debt or a salaried officer or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin to all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one-third less than their actual property. It means the fall of all agricultural production without any great reduction of taxes. What prudent man would dare to build a house, a railroad, a factory or a barn with this certain fact before him?" As I have said before, the salaried officer referred to must be the man whose salary is fixed for life and not the man whose salary depends upon business conditions. When Mr. Sherman describes contraction of the currency as disastrous to all the people except the capitalist out of debt and those who stand in a position similar to his, he is stating a truth which must be apparent to every person who will give the matter careful consideration. Mr. Sherman was at that time speaking of the contraction of the volume of paper currency, but the principle which he set forth applies if there is a contraction of the volume of the standard money of the world.

Mr. Blaine discussed the same principle in connection with the demonetization of silver. Speaking in the house of representatives on the 7th of Feburary, 1878, he said: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster in and throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those invested which yield a fixed return in money. These would be enormously enhanced in value and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property." Is it strange that the "holders of investments which yield a fixed return in money" can regard the destruction of silver with complacency? May we not expect the holders of other forms of property to protest against giving to money a "disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property?" If the relatively few whose wealth consists largely in fixed investments have a right to use the ballot to enhance the value of their investments, have not the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to protect themselves from the disastrous consequences of a rising standard? The people who must purchase money with the products of toil stand in a position entirley different from the position of those who own money or receive a fixed income. The well being of the nation—aye, of civilization itself—depends upon the prosperity of the masses. What shall it profit us to have a dollar which grows more valuable every day if such a dollar lowers the standard of civilization and brings distress to the people? What shall it profit us if in trying to raise our credit by increasing the purchasing power of our dollar we destroy our ability to pay the debts already contracted by lowering the purchasing power of the products with which those debts must be paid? If it is asserted, as it constantly is asserted, that the gold standard will enable us to borrow more money from abroad, I reply that the restoration of bimetallism will restore the parity between money and property, and thus permit an era of prosperity which will enable the American people to become loaners of money instead of perpetual borrowers. Even if we desire to borrow how long can we continue borrowing under a system which, by lowering the value of property, weakens the foundation upon which credit rests?

Even the holders of fixed investments, though they gain an advantage from the appreciation of the dollar, certainly see the injustice of the legislation which gives them this advantage over those whose incomes depend upon the value of property and products. If the holders of fixed investments will not listen to arguments based upon justice and equity, I appeal to them to consider the interests of posterity. We do not live for ourselves alone. Our labor, our self denial and our anxious care, all these are for those who are to come after us as much as for ourselves, but we cannot protect our children beyond the period of our lives. Let those who are now reaping advantage from a vicious financial system remember that in the years to come their own children and their children's children may, through the operation of this same system, be made to pay tribute to the descendants of those who are wronged today.

As against the maintenance of a gold standard, either permanently or until other nations can be united for its overthrow, the Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation. We are not asking that a new experiment be tried. We are insisting upon a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days of the first president down to 1873. When we ask that our mints be opened to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal tender money, we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold. When we ask that this coinage be at the ratio of 16 to 1, we simply ask that our gold coins and the standard silver dollar, which, be it remembered, contains the same amount of pure silver as the first silver dollar coined at our mints, retain their present weight and fineness.

Theory of Bimetallism.

The theoretical advantage of the bimetallic system is best stated by a European writer on political economy who suggests the following illustration: A river fed from two sources is more uniform in volume than a river fed from one source, the reason being that when one of the feeders is swollen the other may be low, whereas a river which has but one feeder must rise or fall with that feeder. So in the case of bimetallism. The volume of metallic money receives contributions from both the gold mines and the silver mines, and therefore varies less, and the dollar, resting upon two metals, is less changeable in its purchasing power than the dollar which rests on one metal only.

If there are two kinds of money, the option must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look at the interests of society in general in order to determine to which side the option should be given. Under the bimetallic system gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion values of the metals. This new demand created for the dearer metal will make that metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still. If, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal if one metal is perceptibly cheaper than the other, but the demand thus created for the cheaper metal will raise its price, while the lessened demand for the dearer metal will lower its price. In other words, when the creditor has the option, the metals are drawn apart, whereas when the debtor has the option the metals are held together approximately at the ratio fixed by law, provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint. Society is therefore interested in having the option exercised by the debtor. Indeed there can be no such thing as real bimetallism unless the option is exercised by the debtor. The exercise of the option by the debtor compels the creditor classes, whether domestic or foreign, to exert themselves to maintain the parity between gold and silver at the legal ratio, whereas they might find a profit in driving one of the metals to a premium if they could then demand the dearer metal. The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations due from the government as well as to contracts between individuals. A government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to one of the people, and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interests of the one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay it. When, prior to 1873, silver was at a premium, it was never contended that national honor required the payment of government obligations in silver, and the Matthews resolution, adopted by congress in 1878, expressly asserted the right of the United States to redeem coin obligations in standard silver dollars as well as in gold coin.

Upon this subject the Chicago platform reads, "We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

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are the original and only FRENCH, safe and reliable cure on the market. Price, $1.00; sent by mail. Genuine sold only by

R. R. BELLAMY & Co.,
Druggist, Sole Agents, Wilmington, N. C.
my 9 D&W 1y

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6	NORTH BOUND †8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	SOUTH BOUND *5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	2 00	Lv...Mulberry street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	2 10	Lv...Surry street...Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville...Lv		12 05
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv...Maysville...Lv	10 09	9 18
12 50	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville...Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 2	Ar...Newbern...Lv	9 20	8 00
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.
Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.
*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING, General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. my 22 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT June 20, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.52 p m, Rocky Mount 1.35 p m, Tarboro 2.40 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.58 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 p m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.40 a m, Petersburg 3.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.53 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.55 a m, Columbia 5.45 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 7.10 a m, Florence 8.50 a m, Marion 9.31 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.06 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.50 a m and 6.20 p m, arrives Washington 11.35 a m and 7.10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N.C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.00 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 7.50 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.20 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m, and 11.30 a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.05 a. m, arrive Latta 9.24 a m, Dillon 9.36 a m, Rowland 9.52 a m, returning leaves Rowland 6.06 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 12.55 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.40 a m and 9.20 a m, arrive Darlington 9.20 and 9.50 a m, leave Darlington 9.40 a m, arrive Cheraw 11.59 a m, Wadesboro 1.30 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 2 p m, Cheraw 3.40 p m, Darlington 7.48 a m and 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m and 6.50 p m. Daily except Sunday. Sunday trains leave Floys 7.30 a m, Darlington 7.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m. Returning leave Florence 9 a m, Darlington 9.30 a m, arrive Floys 9.50 a m. Trains leave Gibson 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m, Sumter 9.30 a m. Returning, leave Sumter 6.30 p m. Darlington 8.15 p m, arrive Bennettsville 9.09 p m, Gibson 9.35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7.12 p m, leave Lanes 8.34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m. arrive Sumter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.10 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.36 p m. 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.52 a m, Fayetteville 11.10 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.49 a m, Smithfield 12.37 p m, Selma 12.34 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4.28 a m, Creston 5.21 a m, arrive Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.17 p m, Creston 5.16 p m, Sumter 6.05 p m Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 p m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m (arrives Creston 3.50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.15 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. je 28 tf

Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad

Time Table.

In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST. 3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday. Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro.......	11 25	....
....	4 12	Kinston.......	10 32	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern.......	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 42	Morehead City...	8 03	8 07
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a. m., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

S. L. DILL, Sup't.
ma 27 tf

Combination Bicycle
FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address

M., at STAR OFFICE.
ap 7 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT APRIL 12, 1896.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	7 25 a.
4 45 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	10 35 a m
4 23 "	Ar...Fayetteville...Lv	10 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 05 "
3 19 "	Lv....Sanford....Lv	12 22 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv....Climax....Lv	2 25 "
1 03 "	Ar....Greensboro...Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar....Greensboro...Lv	3 06 "
12 12 a m	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv....Walnut Cove...Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv....Rural Hall...Lv	5 11 "
9 35 "	Lv....Mt Airy....Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennettsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 45 a. m.
6 13 "	Lv.....Maxton.....Ar	9 45 "
5 43 "	Lv...Red Springs...Lv	10 12 "
4 53 "	Lv....Hope Mills...Lv	10 43 "
4 43 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	10 59 "

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar.....Ramseur.....Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv.....Climax.....Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv....Greensboro...Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED, daily ex su
Leave Greensboro	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale	10 50 "
Arrive Madison	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale	1 23 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East; at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager.
ap 29 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L. — VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

WEST AND SOUTH.

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No.41	No403
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.	P. M. * 3 20	A. M.
Arrive Maxton	"	6 19	
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 55	
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	* 9 10
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01	9 52
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	10 40
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	10 45
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 20	11 35
Arrive Lincolnton	"		P. M. 12 55
Arrive Shelby	"		1 50
Arrive Rutherfordton	"		3 00
Leave Hamlet	S. A. L.	A. M. † 9 25	
Arrive Osborne	"	9 50	
" Kollock	"	10 25	
" Cheraw	"	10 4	
Leave Cheraw	S. A. L.		P. M. † 3 30
" Kollock	"		5 50
" Osborne	"		6 25
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 50
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.	P. M. * 3 20	
" Monroe	"	9 05	A. M. *10 45
Arrive Chester	"	10 32	12 03
" Clinton	"	11 58	P. M. 1 20
		A. M.	
" Greenwood	"	1 00	2 33
" Abbeville	"	1 32	2 58
" Elberton	"	2 36	4 00
" Athens	"	3 38	5 19
" Atlanta	"	5 2	6 45
Leave Atlanta	A. & W. P.	5 35	
Ar Montgomery	West of Ala.	10 45	
Arrive Mobile	L. & N.	P. M. 4 10	
" New Orleans	"	* 8 30	
Arrive Columbia	C. N. & L.	A. M. *10 00	P. M. * 4 30
Arrive Augusta	P. R. & W. C.	* 9 35	P. M. * 5 05
Arrive Macon	M. & N.		P. M. * 6 40

EAST AND NORTH.

APRIL 5th, 1896.		No 38	No402
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L		P. M. * 3 20
Arrive Hamlet	"	A. M.	6 55
Leave Hamlet	"	* 8 15	10 35
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 15	11 21
" Raleigh	"	11 26	A. M. 1 21
" Henderson	"	P. M. 1 00	2 33
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
Arrive Portsmouth	S. A. L	P. M. * 5 50	A. M. * 7 30
" Norfolk	"	6 00	7 50
Arrive Richmond	A. C. L.	P. M. * 6 40	A. M. * 6 40
" Washington	P. R. R.	11 10	10 45
" Baltimore	"	A. M. 12 48	P. M. 12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 53

Arrive in Wilmington from all points North, East, South and West, 12 50 noon Daily, and 8.50 a. m. daily except Monday.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta. Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38.
Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmouth. Trains 402, 403, 38 and 41.
Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington. Trains 403 and 402. Trains 403 and 402 are "The Atlanta Special."
Pullman Sleepers between Charlotte and Richmond. Trains 402 and 403.
Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and the West and Northwest
Close connections at Portsmouth for Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the East.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.
For further information apply to
THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.
ma 12 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C
AND
Georgetown, S. C., Lines.

New York for Wilmington

ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Aug. 15
PAWNEE,	Wednesday	Aug. 19
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Aug. 22

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Aug 15
ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Aug. 22
PAWNEE,	Wednesday,	Aug. 26

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday,	Aug. 18
PAWNEE,	Saturday,	Aug. 22

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.
For freight or passage apply to
H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y.
aug 12 tf

Wanted,

EVERYBODY TO CALL AND TRY THE best Whiskey, Wine and Beer in the city. Mixed drinks a specialty. Fine Cigars, &c. French Café
A. P. LEVY, Manager,
117 Princess street.
my 3 tf

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 18, 1896

RIOTING IN BELFAST.

Nationalist Demonstration in Favor of Granting Amnesty to Irish Political Prisoners.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

BELFAST, August 17.—A large Nationalist demonstration in favor of granting amnesty to all Irish political prisoners took place here to-day and was the cause of serious rioting. An immense procession of Nationalists marched through the streets of the city and proceeded to Hannastoun, a suburb of Belfast, headed by bands of music and displaying numerous banners bearing inscriptions and indicating the purpose of the movement. The streets were lined with spectators, who hooted, groaned and jeered the processionists and finally threw a few stones at the paraders. Some of the paraders were armed with spears and these men made an attack upon their tormentors despite the efforts of the police, who were out in full force, to prevent them. A fierce fight ensued and the police made several charges with drawn batons upon the combatants, as the result of which there were a great number of broken heads. A dozen or more of the rioters on both sides were taken to the hospital after order was restored. All of this occurred before noon. Later, the city magistrates held a meeting and ordered that the troops be in readiness to put down the disturbances which it was feared would occur when the paraders returned from Hannastoun in the evening. Every preparation was accordingly made to suppress any attempt at rioting and for a time the centre of the city, to which the disturbances of the morning were confined was quiet, although the streets were alive with excited people.

The procession returned to Belfast in the evening, when it was seen that the misgivings of the authorities was not unfounded. As the procession approached the city the greatest excitement prevailed. A number of opposition mobs had gathered along the intended route of the procession on its return with the object of making an attack upon the paraders, and to prevent rioting of the most active character the police barred the route which had been laid out for the return march of the procession and turned the parade off into another direction. In the meantime a heavy rain began falling, but this had not the slightest effect in diminishing the size of the crowds which thronged the streets, nor in allaying the excitement of the people.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

September Wheat Closed Lower—May Corn Declined—Oats Higher—Pork Products Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, August 17.—Frost in Manitoba cut quite a figure in the matter of fixing wheat prices to-day, but even with the strength produced by that the market rested with a net loss from Saturday. September wheat opened at 54¾@54⅝c, sold between 55@55⅛ and 54c, closing at 54⅛c—⅛c under Saturday. Cash wheat was easy and ⅛@1c per bushel lower.

Corn—The amount of corn inspected from store since Saturday gave rise to considerable comment and was a powerful aid to prices this morning. May corn opened from 26¾ to 26⅞c, sold between 27 and 26⅛c, closing at 26⅞c—a shade under Saturday. Cash corn sold at generally steady prices.

Oats were dependent upon the other grains, rising and falling in price with them. May oats closed ⅛c higher than Saturday.

Provisions advanced on the report that hogs were up 5@10c notwithstanding a heavier run than expected came in. Traders were not especially anxious to do business. however, the financial disturbances of recent date being given as their reason for apathy. January pork closed 12½c higher, January lard 22½c higher, January ribs 5c higher.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 17.-The *Sun* says: Cotton advanced fourteen to eighteen points, closing barely steady, with sales of 157,500 bales. Liverpool advanced 1-16d, on the spot, with sales of 7,000 bales. Futures there advanced six to six and one-half points, but reacted slightly, closing four and one-half to five points higher for the day.

To-day's features: There appears to be no let-up to the avalanche of bad crop reports; they keep pouring in. To-day prices here and in Liverpool advanced steadily under the influence of unfavorable reports, and the last quotations were about the best of the day. The drought in the Southwest continues. In Texas, there was a light precipitation during the past forty-eight hours, but in Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana there was no rain worth mentioning. The South bought here to-day.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

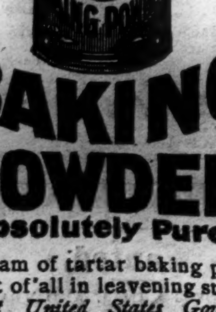
NEW YORK, Aug. 17.—Spirits turpentine quiet and firm at 24@25c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 57½@1 60.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 17.—Spirits turpentine firm at 21@22; sales — casks Rosin firm; sales — barrels; B, C, $1 25, D, E $1 30, F $1 30, G $1 35, H $1 40, I $1 45, K $1 50, M $1 55, N $1 60, W G $1 70, W W $1 75.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 17.—Spirits turpentine firm at 22½, with sales of 1,810 casks; receipts 2,206 casks. Rosin firm and unchanged; sales 500 barrels; receipts 3,123 barrels.

The Great Falls Manufacturing Company has shut down two mills at Southwork, N. H., for one week, throwing 1,000 hands out of employment.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength. —*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN.

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE IN CONFERENCE

Discussing the Subject of Ways and Means—Encouraging Reports from Senator Bacon and "Silver Dick" Bland—The West Ablaze With Enthusiasm for the Democratic Ticket—The Programme Arranged for Mr. Bryan.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—For three hours this afternoon Senator Jones, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was closeted in an upper room with several distinguished Democrats, discussing the subject of ways and means and the best methods of conducting the campaign. Those present were Mr. Johnson, of Kansas, the newly appointed member of the campaign committee from that State; Senator Bacon, of Georgia, and Chairman Faulkner, of the Congressional committee; Mr. Dan, McConville, of Ohio; Major T. O. Towles, of Missouri, secretary of the Bimetallic League; Hon. R. P. Bland, of Missouri; Representative Richardson, of Tennessee; Representative Livingstone, of Georgia, and Secretary Gardner, of the League of Democratic Clubs.

If any specific plans were agreed upon the committee discreetly kept them to themselves, for when the meeting was adjourned every gentlemen present referred all inquirers to Chairman Jones, and that individual skillfully parried all questions.

Senator Bacon has just returned from a trip to the Pacific coast, and reported to the committee that he found the whole of the country from the Pacific to the Mississippi river ablaze with enthusiasm for the Democratic ticket and the free coinage platform upon which its candidate had planted himself. Senator Bacon declared that the party would have no trouble in carrying the whole of that part of the country for the ticket.

Mr. Bland gave the committee one of his characteristic talks, and laughed at the claims of the Republicans that they would carry his State. The Democratic ticket, he said, was good for a majority of at least 50,000 to 60 000 in Missouri. Every Western State; in like manner, be said, was loyal to the cause of free silver and they would cast their votes that way, including Indiana and Illinois.

After the conference was over, Mr. Bland was asked if he could say anything about the rumors that the headquarters were taken to Chicago against the protest of the chairman and other members of the committee because of the persistency of Mrs. Bryan. Mr. Bland raised his hands deprecatingly at the question, and stated that he had nothing to say on the subject, not even denying that he knew anything about it.

To the committee, Mr. Bland gave the most hearty assurance that they would carry the whole Western country, and stated his belief in the triumphant election of Mr. Bryan. He offered his services to the chairman in the most unreserved manner, and it is not unlikely that "Silver Dick" will be heard as the campaign progresses.

Representative Livingstone was not less imbued with the hope of success. He is on his way home from New York where he attended the ratification meeting. He said he was confident that the Democrats would carry not only New York, but also New Jersey and Delaware. Silver was, he asserted, almost as rampant in the heart of New York as it was in the West and South.

Chairman Jones leaves for Chicago to-morrow night or Wednesday morning for the purpose of arranging for the headquarters. Just what building will be occupied he does not know now. He said this afternoon that he had offered Governor Stone, of Missouri, a place on the campaign committee, but that the Governor had declined it because of the fact that he could not do that work and still maintain the office of Governor of his State. He would be compelled to give up one or the other, and for that reason he preferred not to go on the compaign committee. "This committee will not find its work child's play," said Senator Jones. "The members are expected to be about headquarters and actively engaged. Messrs. McLean of Ohio, Smalley of Vermont, and Howell of Georgia, will be stationed in Washington, and the other members at Chicago. They have full charge and will take hold at an early day."

The executive committee has not yet been agreed upon by the chairman. He will probably not announce it until after he reaches Chicago.

It has also been settled that there will be no headquarters of any kind in New York. If Treasurer St. John finds it impossible to go to Chicago, he will remain in New York, but his office there will be the only thing approaching a headquarters in the metropolis.

While the headquarters of the National Committee are to be located in Chicago, it is the general impression that the real headquarters, instead of the branch, will be in this city.

The naming of Chicago was, as one member expressed it to-day, merely catering to sentiment. The main work will be done from this city.

Although no official programme has been arranged, it is unofficially announced that after Mr. Bryan speaks at Buffalo and Erie, on the 26th and 29th instants, he will go direct to Lincoln and remain until after the first week in September. He will then probably go to St. Louis between the 7th and 10th of that month, where he will speak. Thence he goes to Louisville. From that point his tentative itinerary includes Atlanta, portions of North Carolina, Richmond, Va. and Baltimore. He will arrive in the latter city some time between the 15th and the 20th of September, where he will be formally notified of his nomination by the silver party.

Between Richmond and Baltimore it is expected that Mr. Bryan will speak at a ratification meeting to be held in this city. After October 1st he will confine himself to the middle Western States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota.

SAFELY LANDED.

The Expedition with War Munitions and Men in Aid of the Cuban Insurgents.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—Information was received here to-day by the Cuban revolutionary party that an expedition consisting of 75 men and a large quantity of war munitions was landed in Cuba on last Thursday. The expedition was originally sent out from this country and went to a South American port, whence the landing was made. A number of Americans, including several Philadelphians, are said to have been in the party.

BASE BALL.

Result of Games Played Yesterday at Various Places.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

New York—New York 15, Washington 9.

Philadelphia—Philadelphia 2, Baltimore 3. (Second game)—Philadelphia 15. Baltimore 16.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg 2, Cleveland 6. (Second game)—Pittsburg 6, Cleveland 3.

Boston—Boston 5, Brooklyn 4.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healty activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds, or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

ALONG THE HUDSON.

ENTHUSIASTIC GREETINGS TO THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

Hearty Cheers for Mr. and Mrs. Bryan at Every Point—A Short Talk to the People at Poughkeepsie.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

YONKERS, N. Y., August 17.—Mr. and Mrs. Bryan, Mr. Sewall and the members of Mr. John Brysben Walker's family had an early breakfast at the Walker residence at Irvington. There was some uncertainty as to whether the Hudson river boat Albany would stop at Irvington, and when it was learned from the steamboat company that the depth of water was not sufficient to permit the vessel to make a landing, Mr. Bryan, Mr. Sewall and the others of the party took a train to Yonkers to catch the Albany there.

The train reached Yonkers at 9.35 a. m., and Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and their friends went immediately to the Albany's landing. The vessel had arrived a few minutes before and after good-byes to Mr. Sewall and Mr. Walker, the Democratic Presidential nominee and Mrs. Bryan started at 9.45 on their trip up the Hudson. They will go as far as Poughkeepsie, where the boat is due shortly after noon, then take a New York Central train for Upper Red Hook, Dutchess county, where Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are to visit their friends, the Perrines. Mr. Sewall returned to New York.

WEST POINT, August 17.—The steamboat Albany, with Mr. and Mrs. Bryan on board, reached West Point at noon. Yonkers shouted a hearty farewell. The Albany's wharf was crowded with people, who gave three cheers for the nominee and three more for his wife and yelled again as the Albany cast off her lines. Several hundred persons were on the boat and nearly all of them pressed around Mr. and Mrs. Bryan with hands outstretched when the boat had started up stream. A state room was placed at the disposal of the candidate and his wife by the steamboat officials and in this Mr. and Mrs. Bryan received a number of the passengers. Another state room was turned over to the press representatives. It was their first experience on the Hudson and they were delighted with their trip. The weather was perfect and everything tended to make the short voyage delightful.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., August 17.—It was 12.20 when the Albany reached Poughkeepsie. Fully four hundred people were gathered on the wharf, and a cheer was give as Mr. Bryan walked over the gang-plank. The crowd followed him the two blocks. He and Mrs. Bryan walked to the Central station, where Mr. Bryan was surrounded in the waiting room and finally forced out on the platform. Here, mounted on a truck, he made a little speech, the first since his appearance at Madison Square Garden. He said: "I am coming up here into this section of the State for a rest and therefore am not going to make any speeches. I do not expect to be able to see you again, and I take this opportunity of thanking you for the interest you are taking in the campaign. From reading some of the New York papers it would seem that there is no silver sentiment in New York, but the great daily papers are not able to suppress the sentiment of the masses of the people. [Cheers.] I belive that this campaign will be characterized by more intense feeling than any in which we younger men have been engaged. In this campaign the people are thinking, and when the people think they decide and when they decide they act. [Applause.] The so-called financiers believe that they have the right to use the ballot to protect their interests. Why have not the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to protect their own interest? (Here Mr. Bryan stopped, but in response to cries of 'more,') he asked, "How many of you have been studying the silver question? Hold up your hands." A number of hands were raised. "Now let me ask each of you to consider this question."

A voice interrupting, "How are you for the working classes?"

Mr. Bryan: "You take what I have said and what I have done and let the thinking people decide." [Applause.]

"It is not for a candidate to tell you how to vote," said Mr. Bryan, continuing. "I have too much respect for the rights of individuals to attempt to tell any one how to vote. I can simply defend the policies for which I stand, and let the people choose between my opponents and myself. But I do desire to urge you to find out what your duty is and then have the courage to do it." [Applause.]

Mr. Bryan held a short reception and took the New York Central train for Barrytown at 1.50 p. m.

BARRYTOWN, N. Y., August 17.—The ride from Poughkeepsie to Barrytown was short and was made in an ordinary day coach. Barrytown was reached at 2.30 p. m., and Mr. and Mrs. Bryan were met by Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Perrine, and after some of the two score of people at the little station had shaken hands with them, they were driven off by the Perrines to their home at Upper Red Hook, six miles distant.

THE WAR IN CUBA.

Spanish Troops Defeated with Severe Loss in Encounters with Insurgent Forces.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, August 17.—The news that Gen. Roloff had landed an expedition at Las Piedras, coast of Moron, and that Garcia had captured the city of Holguin is true. A hundred Spanish soldiers who were escorting a convoy from Canto to Cayamus, Manzanillo, were surrounded by a superior force of insurgents, who attacked the Spaniards from all sides. The troops sustained heavy losses, much larger than the official figure, which are given as two officers and twenty-one privates killed. The bodies of the dead were left on the field, the troops being compelled hurriedly to retreat to escape annihilation. The rebels are said to have lost thirty-six killed, including Chongo Rivere and other leaders.

A body of rebels attacked the town of Guira de Melena, in the southern part of the province of Havana, and captured it despite a desperate resistance on the part of the Spanish garrison. A number of stores and dwellings were looted and then burned, after which the rebels retired. No mention is made of losses on either side in the official report, which credits the Spaniards with repulsing the rebels, though no explanation is given of the acknowledged facts that the rebels looted and burned stores and dwellings in the heart of the town.

Jose Miquere Querillo was shot at Matanzas to-day for the crime of rebellion and incendiarism. Chongo Rivero was reported by Gen. Bosha a few days ago to have been killed in a recent skirmish with Col. Seguras' column.

The gold reserve, at the close of business yesterday, stood at $105,118,702. The day's withdrawals were $59 800. The decline of over $1,000,000 since Saturday is due to the fact that $1,000,000 was withdrawn in San Francisco last Monday and not taken out until yesterday.

INSIST UPON HOOD'S Sarsaparilla when you need a medicine to purify your blood, strengthen your nerves and give you an appetite. There can be no substitute for Hood's.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner pill; assist digestion, prevent constipation. 25c. †

MASS MEETING IN KEY WEST

Calling Attention of the U. S. Government to Brutal Butchery of an American Citizen by Spanish Soldiers in Cuba—The Spanish Flag Torn to Tatters and Dragged in the Dirt.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, FLA. August 17.—Several hundred of the most prominent citizens of this city gathered in front of the City Hall to-night in response to a call published in one of the local papers to express their indignation at the barbarous manner in which young Charles Govin, of this city, was killed by Spanish soldiers, details of which reached this city last Saturday night. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Ben McLendon and several others and the speeches were enthusiastically received.

The following was then adopted;

"We, the citizens of Key West, in mass meeting assembled, are again driven to the necessity of giving expression to our feelings of outrage at Spanish cruelty and oppression to American citizens on the island of Cuba. News having reached us that one of our fellow townsmen, Charles Govin, of American birth, who was visiting the Island of Cuba as a correspondent of the Key West *Equator Democrat*, bearing credentials from that paper under notorial seal, attesting his mission as a correspondent, has been foully murdered with no other charge against him than that he was an American citizen, we feel constrained to bring the matter to the attention of our President and Secretary of State, and demand an immediate investigation and proper redress.

"Govin was an American and his father is prominent in American politics, having represented the United States as consul to Leghorn, Italy. He was afterward postmaster at Jacksonville, Fla., and also collector of internal revenue. Young Govin was an American by birth and sentiment. Authentic accounts state that Govin was captured in company with Cuban insurgents and made a prisoner of war, that while being carried to prison, the officer in charge learned he was an American citizen and was apprised of his business. He made inquiries of Govin, who, when he dared to acknowledge his citizenship, was promptly and securely bound and literally hacked to pieces with machetes. The other prisoners, then in rebellion against Spain, while he was not, were taken to prison. American honor and pride call for redress, and we as citizens believe we voice the sentiment of all Americans when we demand it. Therefore, be it

"*Resolved*, That we communicate these facts to the Hon. Richard Olney, Secretary of State, and urge an investigation without delay, and ask that no time be lost in vindicating the honor of our nation in such a manner that the world will know that American life, liberty and property will be defended, no matter in what country or clime it may be."

The following dispatch was sent to Secretary Olney to-night:

"A mass meeting of three thousand American citizens beg leave to call attention to the butchery in Cuba of Charles Govin, an American, was plying the peaceful vocation of a press correspondent. A full account of the atrocity is recited in the New York *World* and the *Herald* of Sunday. As Americans we urge an immediate investigation and vigorous action, such as the atrocity demands. American citizenship has been outraged, and our national honor insulted and civilization horrified by this crime."

One of the speakers, of whom there were several, threw three flags, an American, a Cuban and a Spanish, into the crowd. The first two were caught by the now thoroughly aroused people and held aloft, while the Spanish flag was torn to threads and dragged in the dirt.

RAILROAD RATE WAR.

Argument Continued in the Case Before Judge Simonton.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

GREENVILLE, S. C., August 17.—The argument in the rate case before Judge Simonton was resumed, Col. Henderson, general counsel for the Southern, taking up the issue favoring the jurisdiction of the court. Judge Henderson maintained that the cut of 30 per cent. by the Seaboard Air Line was for the purpose of preventing the Southern from putting on a competing line of steamboats from Baltimore to Portsmouth. The cut was not because the new rate was a just and fair one, but to prevent competition upon the ocean. The purpose was unlawful and affected the acts. This cut would disturb the rates of all other railroads in the territory and they have the right to complain and this court has right in this application to restrain the unlawful act. This court has the power to restrain an act working injury to others when the act itself lawful is for an unlawful purpose.

Gen. Watts took up the cause for the Seaboard, arguing against the jurisdiction of the court.

Judge Watts, chief counsel for the Seaboard Air Line, said that all that was used against his side was declamation, denunciations and extracts from dissenting opinions. He charged that the Southern had made a secret cut in rates before the Seaboard put its 35 per cent. cut into effect. He ridiculed the idea of there being a conspiracy and said that there were twenty-two roads combined against the Seaboard through the Southern States Freight Association. His argument was exhaustive and he charged that to make the injunction permanent would be to destroy all competition in the South. The litigation was brought about by the Southern. What he had contended for was a government by law and not by injunction.

Judge Cothran, State counsel for the Southern Railway, spoke for over one hour strictly on the legal issues involved, and directed most of his attention to the position that where there was improper competition the court was expected to interfere, and argued in support of this position. As to the Southern being a monopoly, he said it was rejuvenating old and bankrupt corporations and giving the people the best possible service.

Mr. Smythe, who brought the complaint, insisted that he brought the action on the part of the Port Royal & Augusta Railroad, and that no one else had anything to do with it. He devoted much time to a defence of the court for the course it has pursued in granting the temporary injunction, and was quite severe on the press and Senator Tillman for trying to tear down the dignity of the courts. He will to-morrow resume the argument and gives every promise of making the chief argument in favor of the jurisdiction of the court.

The arguments are likely to be concluded by to-morrow. Mr. Smythe will conclude and Mr. King will take up the argument for the Seaboard. All counsel say that the case is the most important heard in years. That its rulings must be new and will blast out the way.

President Cleveland has accepted the resignation of United States District Attorney Watts, of West Virginia, who has been nominated for Governor of that State by the Democrats on a silver platform.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

A North Carolina Republican Editor is Killed by Falling From a Car.

WINSTON, N. C., August 16.—Capt. J. W. Goslen, editor of the *Union-Republican*, the organ of the Republican party in this State, met with a fatal accident opposite his home in Salem this afternoon. He stepped from a street car before it stopped and was thrown violently on the macadamized street. His head struck a stone, which produced concussion of the brain. He died at 5.30. Capt. Goslen was 55 years old and was a gallant soldier during the war. He was promoted from a private to captain. After the war he taught school until 1879, when he assumed editorial management of the *Republican*.

THE TRUCK MARKET.

New York Prices for Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 17.—Pears, Southern, fancy, barrel, $1.00 to 3 00; watermelons, car-loads, $100 to 225; do per hundred $6 00 to 20.00; muskmelons, barrel, 75c to $3 00; peaches, basket, 20 to 60c; do carrier, 30c to $3.00; onions, Eastern Shore, basket, 30 to 50c; do barrel, 75c to $1.00; potatoes, sweet, $1.25 to 1.50.

WARM WIRELETS.

A Washington dispatch says the Populist Executive Committee can take no action looking to the removal of Mr. Watson as a Vice Presidential candidate, and the substitution of Mr. Sewall, having no authority in the premises. The National Committee alone could do anything definite in that matter, having been given the same powers as the convention which nominated him.

Gladness [illegible]es

With a better unders[illegible] transient nature of the [illegible] local ills, which vanish before prop[illegible] efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a [illegible] condition of the system, wh[illegible]sant family laxative, Syrup [illegible] ly removes. That is [illegible] remedy with millions [illegible] everywhere esteemed so [illegible] all who value good health. [illegible]ficial effects are due to the fact [illegible] the one remedy which pro[illegible] cleanliness without [illegible] organs on which it acts [illegible] before all important, [illegible] beneficial effects, [illegible] purchase, that [illegible] article, which is [illegible] California Fig Syrup [illegible] sold by all reputable druggists.

If [illegible] health, and [illegible] laxatives or other [illegible] needed. If afflicted [illegible] disease, one may [illegible] ended to [illegible] most skillful physic[illegible] but if in need of a laxative, one sh[illegible] ve the best, and with the well-in[illegible] everywhere, Syrup of Figs st[illegible] ighest and is most largely used a[illegible] most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms positively cash in advance.

Do you speculate? "Guide to Successful Speculation" mailed free. Wheat, provision, cotton and stock speculation on limited margins thoroughly explained. Correspondence solicited. Warren, Ford & Co., 11 Wall Street, New York. my 17 ly tu th sa

The Dairy Restaurant No. 25 Market street is now open. Table first class. Open from 6 a. m. until 10 p. m. Give us a call. aug 15 tf

Wanted—A position by a Registered Druggist of two years experience. Address, for references H., care of STAR. aug 13 3t

Photographs—A poor Photograph is one of the poorest things in the world. Remember I guarantee you first class Photos at reasonable rates. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. aug 2 tf

Wanted—Your property on my list, if it is for sale. W. M. Cumming, Real Estate Agent and Notary Public, 125 Princess street. ('Phone 256.) jy 18 tf

Wanted—A number of good people to call and see my fine line of Groceries. Watermelons and Cantalopes received fresh from the farm every day. Chas. D. Jacobs, 217½ North Front street. jy 11 tf

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. c21

Store and Office for Rent.

THE DOUBLE STORE ON NORTH WATER street now occupied by D. McEachern, with wharf privilege. Also southeast corner office up stairs; both very desirable stands. Apply to

aug 13 2w NAVASSA GUANO CO.

Leaders.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS, ELECTRIC FANS, solid comfort, most Expert Workmen in the State, everything first-class. Your patronage solicited.

H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS, Experts in Barbering.

11 South Front street. jy 26 tf

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REAL ESTATE AGENT, Wilmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash loaned on improved city real estate. sep 19 t

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Wool Dress Goods,

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Men's, Boys' and Children's Suits and Pants

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Beautiful Crayon Portrait given away when purchases amount to $10.00. Ask for Punch Cards.

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Car fare paid on purchases of $2,00 and upwards. aug 16 tf

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One Cent.

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Sunday Papers 5 Cents.

During the campaign we will furnish the "World" (including SUNDAY) 11 cents per week.

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Parties out of town add 6 cents per week to above prices.

All the latest Literature, Pictorials, etc. New and standard Novels in paper 10 cents each.

Campaign Goods.

Badges, Buttons, Emblems, Mottoes, Flags, etc.

C. W. Yates & Co.,

aug 13 tf Wilmington. N. C.

NOTICE.

HAVING PURCHASED THE OTHER HALF of the entire Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe business, known as Mercer & Evans, successors to H. C. Evans, at 115 Princess street, which includes the entire interest in said business of the late H. C. Evans, such as half of stock of Boots and Shoes, books and book accounts due and becoming due, good will, &c., and at the same time assuming all the liabilities pertaining to said firm, the undersigned will continue the business under the firm name of Mercer & Evans, at the same old stand.

Respectfully,
J. B. MERCER.

To those whose accounts are due we would respectfully say. Please pay at once. It is necessary. To those whose accounts will be due we would respectfully say: Please pay promptly when due. It is necessary. To those who have been dealing with us we would in gratitude say: Thank you, with the hope that you and we have been mutually benefitted, and that you will continue to wear our Shoes. It is necessary. To those who have dealt with us and feel like they did not get full value for what they paid, we would say kindly let us know it, that we may have the chance to set the matter right. It is necessary. To those who have never dealt with us we would earnestly say: When in need of Shoes give us s trial It is necessary. To all we extend a most cordial invitation to wear our Shoes. It is necessary.

Respectfully,
MERCER & EVANS,
Successors to H. C. Evans.

Wilmington, N. C., July 7, 1896. v 8 tf

Prescriptions.

You have consulted a Physician; you think the best one. He has given you a Prescription. The question now arises, where shall it be prepared? Your Doctor did not designate. You want to take it where you will have no doubt as to purity of ingredients and accuracy in compounding. We have the

Confidence

of your Physician, why not yours? You and your prescription will both be treated exactly right at

JAMES D. NUTT,
Compounder of Prescriptions, Corner Front and Grace streets.

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12 NEW IRON SAFES,

weight from 500 to 2,500 lbs.; different makes.

Also Several Second-Hand Safes.

Write or call on

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1896 Mullets.

25 Barrels New MULLETS.
25 Cases SMOKING TOBACCO.
10 10 lb. Tubs BUTTER.
50 Cases A. & H. SODA.
20 Cases Grant's SODA.
10 Kegs Cow SODA.
10 Barrels CANDY.
50 Boxes CANDY.
Lowest possible prices.

W. B. COOPER,

aug 16 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C

Wilmington Seacoast Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1st, trains will run the following schedule: Leave Wilmington 6 30 a. m., 10.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., 5.10 p. m., 7 15 p. m. Leave Ocean View 7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 4 p. m., 6.10 p m., 10 p. m.

On and after July 15th there will be no 12 30 p. m. freight trains on the W. S. C. R. R. Freight will be carried at 6.30 a. m., 10.10 a. m. and 5.10 p. m.

Sunday Train—Leave Wilmington 10 a. m., 2.30 p. m. Leave Ocean View 12 m., 7 p. m.

R. OSCAR GRANT, Superintendent.

jy 18 tf

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The Only Known Solvent

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BOWDEN LITHIA WATER is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Insomnia, Gout and Nervous Dyspepsia Postal Card brings illustrated pamphlet.

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Assortment of sizes received this day. Without doubt these are the finest goods of the kind now on the market. Our Buck Stoves are still leading all others. We can state without fear of contradiction there is nothing on the market that can compare with them.

Wm. E. Springer & Co.,

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Special attention paid to thorough instruction on the Violin. Certificate admits to Vassar.

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HANDLED BY ALL SALOONS

Outside the city solicited.

F. RICHTER, Agent

For Export and Draught.

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A. & N. C. R. R.

Transportation Department,

Newbern, N. C., Aug. 6, 1896.

NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad CO.

BY RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF Directors:

"That Stockholders be allowed a free pass over the road from the 15th to the 25th of August, both inclusive to be issued and notice given according to resolution of August 7th, 1895."

RESOLUTION OF AUGUST 7TH, 1895,

"Notice thereof to be given providing that stockholders of record and their immediate families shall be entitled and that blanks be furnished upon application. Limit to be positive and no extension allowed."

A blank form of application will be furnished from this office the same as last year on application to the undersigned.

Only one application from each stockholder will be necessary. S. L. DILL, Supt.

☞ NOTE that this Company's construction of a Stockholder's immmediate family consists of husband and wife, and children, and such others of his household who domicile with him under his own roof and who are dependent upon him for support. au 9 tf

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Three Assistant Instructors—all degree graduates and experienced teachers. Apply for Catalogue.

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SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS.

For Thirty Years the Favorite Resort of the People of the Cape Fear Section.

OPEN JUNE 1st.

These justly celebrated Springs of North Carolina are beautifully located in the shade of the Blue Ridge—climate delightful, waters eminently curative for

Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Vertigo, Spinal Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney Affections, Chronic Cough, Asthma, Insomnia, Debility and Skin Diseases.

Hotel refitted and in good order. Write for terms.

Dr. E. O. Elliott & Son,

Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C.

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Ten in number and all of different analyses, and are unsurpassed for medicinal virtues. No watering place on the Atlantic coast

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my 22 tf Red Springs, N. C.

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BACKBONE OF THE ALLEGHANIES, at an elevation of 3,000 feet, in the midst of the "Springs Region" of Virginia, and only nine miles from Alleghany Station—the highest point on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Beef and mutton supplied from the finest blue grass sod. Vegetables in abundance, grown in the garden of this noted property. RATES MODERATE.

For further particulars, write

B. F. EAKLE, JR., Manager.

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